









# WHOLE WORLD IN MOURNING.

Europe Shares American's Grievous Loss.

Can not Wide Enough  
to Hold Its Grief.

Messages of Condolence from  
the Monarchs of Earth's  
Great Nations.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic  
Cable.] The death of the President  
McKinley has been received in  
all parts of the world with  
deep sympathy. The monarchs  
of all the great nations have  
sent messages of condolence  
to the American people.

the opinion that the effect of the death of the President has already been discounted on the stock exchange, but the Standard thinks the big houses in the United States will experience much difficulty. The Standard's writer says:

It is interesting to learn that the life of J. Pierpont Morgan is heavily insured, showing how deeply public opinion has been stirred by the anarchist's outrage.

EXCHANGES CLOSED.  
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The corn and produce and cotton exchanges were closed today in honor of President McKinley.

LONDON 'CHANGE CLOSED.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Stock Exchange opened as usual this morning, but immediately closed without any transactions, out of respect for President McKinley.

POPE LEO'S PRAYERS.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope prayed an hour today for the soul of President McKinley. The pontiff wept with uncontrollable emotion on receiving the news of the President's death. All audiences at the Vatican have been suspended.

SPANISH RESPECT.  
MADRID, Sept. 14.—Several of the Madrid newspapers publish editorials upon the death of President McKinley, of whom they all speak in terms of respect.

RUSSIA'S REGRET.  
MOST EAGERLY MANIFESTED.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

They must not be dismayed by the apparent strength of the enemy, but face the situation with courage. The famous attempt on the life of an American President ought to warn all governments of the danger of allowing excessive liberty to the forces of social disorder. In striking socialism, we strike anarchy.

In England, too, the demand for action by Great Britain and the United States grows louder. The Globe in an editorial today says:

"Out of ten Presidents since 1861, three have been assassinated. The percentage is appalling and cannot be paralleled in any civilized state since the days of the Roman empire. If the Presidential chair is not to be regarded as an ante-room of a funeral vault, some very stringent precautions will have to be taken. The days of republican simplicity, when the President mingled with his fellow-citizens, have passed forever."

CHIEF COURT OF INQUIRY TO ADJOURN.  
WILL HOLD NO SESSION UNTIL AFTER FUNERAL.

Admiral Ramsay Satisfactory to Schley's Counsel as a Member of the Court—No Summons Yet Issued for Attendance of Sampson.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Admiral Dewey came to the city today from his country home and consulted with Capt. Lemly, the Judge-Advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, respecting the effect of the President's death on the court's proceedings. No announcement has been yet made. It is expected the court will meet on Monday at the navy yard in accordance with the call issued by Admiral Dewey, and that it will adjourn until the day immediately after the funeral of President McKinley as a mark of respect to his memory.

Counsel for Rear-Admiral Schley express themselves as satisfied with Rear-Admiral Ramsay as a member of the court in place of Rear-Admiral Sampson.

No summons has been issued by Judge-Advocate Lemly for Rear-Admiral Sampson, and unless something unforeseen occurs later on in the case, he will not call Admiral Sampson to Washington on his own initiative.

Capt. Lemly has issued very few summonses so far, and some of the orders issued have been withdrawn, and in addition he does not regard the testimony of Admiral Sampson as necessary in this case. If Admiral Schley's counsel, however, care to call Admiral Sampson, and his physical and mental condition will determine the character of his response.

A BAD INDIAN.  
GUTHRIE (Okla.) Sept. 14.—Crazy Snake, the Creek Indian who led the rebellion last spring against the government, has been released, and is again inciting his people to throw off the white man's power. He claims to have come from Washington, where he ascertained tribal rights are to be restored to Indians. He is conducting sun dances, and keeping his tribe in a condition of unrest.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's London correspondent says the question of how to deal with anarchists is daily exciting deeper interest. At the present moment Europe is absolutely in a state of panic. The precautions surrounding the Czar's visit to France have already been described, but they are being increased almost hourly.

At Compiegne, when the imperial and presidential parties arrive at dusk, it will be a wonderful scene. The route will be lined with huge electric towers, and thousands of small lamps will be among the festoons of flags. Crowds will shout and cheer, and it will be a scene of brilliant rejoicing, but at least half of the onlookers will be there to guard against any possibility of out-ward hostility, and behind the scenes will be presented a grim picture.

The Czar's train arrived at Compiegne yesterday, and seemed more fitted for the velvet railways in South Africa than for the pleasure tour of an emperor in the country of his allies. The Russian train hands are all armed and commanded by uniformed officers, while the train itself is armored with walls of iron. In Chateau Park detectives and military pickets will be stationed night and day at intervals of seventy yards along the route, and flying patrols of four men each will circulate among the groves. Thousands of troops, mounted and on foot, will watch and guard the Czar daily. He will be followed everywhere by a brigade of armed police, and by a bicycle. Every inch of ground over which he has to pass will be carefully supervised; yet even these and thousands of other precautions will fail to remove anxiety. All that happened yesterday's sad death so clearly proves. It is not surprising that there is a general feeling that something must be done to remove what is a reproach to modern civilization.

During the past week a score of notices of interpellation were filed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in which the government was asked to explain what measures had been taken to put down anarchism. Nearly all interpellations accused the government of allowing anarchists undue toleration. The attitude of the government is certainly strange, in view of the fact that King Humbert of Italy was murdered only a year ago by an anarchist. In Rome, Milan and other cities anarchists are permitted to hold meetings, form associations, and even to carry the black flag in processions. They have been joined with honor by anarchist leaders from America, France and England, and even desperadoes, who were recently expelled from Switzerland as being dangerous, were permitted to move about without police supervision. When the news of an attempt on the life of President McKinley reached Rome, the government issued a circular to all prefects enjoining them to keep strict surveillance over the dangerous classes, but it feared that the old policy of laissez faire will be resumed.

The Pope has frequently warned the government of such a policy. Only the other day, when he was receiving the bishops of Southern Italy on their return from the Catholic congress at Taranto, His Holiness expressed the grief with which he watched an increase of socialism in Italy and a complacent attitude of the government in regard thereto.

"Modern society," said the Pope, "has never been so gravely menaced as it is now, and the danger is ever growing. The duty of Catholics is to concentrate their efforts in order to save that country from catastrophe."

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.  
LONDON, Sept. 14.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The news of President McKinley's death reached St. Petersburg at 11 o'clock this morning. Pending official notification, the Russian people expressed their sympathy for the American people.



## The Princeton Sack Suits For Men.

Just received—An elegant line of these nobby suits. All late patterns, the best fitters. Well made. All sizes. SEE OUR WINDOWS

**\$10.00 to \$25.00**

**Mullen & Bluett Clothing Co.,**  
Cor. First and Spring Streets.

**BEKINS** Van and Storage. Cut-Rate Shippers of household goods to and from the East and North. OFFICE—24 SOUTH BROADWAY. Tel. M. 18.

## The Genuine Special Sale...

# OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS




Steinway and Kranich & Bach


## Pianos at Cut Prices.

On Oct. 15th we will occupy the entire building, No's. 345-347 S. Spring St. We have decided to give Los Angeles a music house such as exists in no other city west of New York—in the meantime we propose to close out every instrument on our floors and in order to make sure of doing so we have marked down EVERY ONE to prices never before attempted. Parties contemplating the purchase of a Piano, Organ, or Piano Attachment, are invited to call and look into the merits of this sale.

Railroad Fare Refunded to Out-of-Town Purchasers.

# GEO. J. BIRKEL COMPANY,

STEINWAY REPRESENTATIVES. COR. SECOND AND BROADWAY.



**The Owl Drug Co.**  
320 So. Spring St.  
Cut Rate Druggists



**The Owl Drug Co.**  
320 So. Spring St.  
Cut Rate Druggists

Dictators of Drug Prices

# "The Owl" Strikes at the Very Root of the "Combine" Evil--- and Strikes Hard.

Every price we quote is a direct blow aimed at the "association" and every druggist in it which practically means every druggist in Los Angeles. If there is a druggist in Los Angeles who does not belong to this unholy "combine" we ask him to come forward and assist us in fighting the trust. Every druggist who ignores this invitation to place himself right before the people must be looked upon as

## Burton's Blood Syrup 75c.

Made from carefully selected roots and herbs. Increases the appetite, restores youthful vigor, enriches the blood, expels humors, strengthens the digestive organs, invigorates the nervous system and imparts new life to all the organs of the body. Brings strength to the entire system. Never fails to give satisfaction and we have sold it to thousands of customers. Regular price \$1.00. Owl's price 75c.

## A Public Enemy and the Special Foe of the Sick Room.

Excuses don't go—Smooth talk don't go—They are either against the "association" publicly or against the people privately.

### A Few "Owl" Hard Hitters:

- "The Owl" sells the genuine Castoria for.....
- "The Owl" sells 50c Syrup of Figs for.....
- "The Owl" sells Carter's Lithia Tablets for.....
- "The Owl" sells Carter's 50c Cascara Comp'd for.....

**50c** for Pierce's \$1.00 Favorite Prescription.  
for Pain's \$1.00 Celery Compound.  
for the full 75 cent size Soodont.  
for Pierce's \$1 Golden Medical Discovery.

## Lennox Complexion Cream 40c.

We have tested and sold ALL of the advertised face creams and can recommend Lennox as being the best now before the public. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn, moth patches and discolorations just as the manufacturers say it will, and ladies tell us that it makes the skin soft as velvet. Hundreds of our women customers have used it for years, and you could not induce them to use any other kind.















# GREAT STEEL STRIKE BROUGHT TO AN END.

Men Will Return to Work Next Monday—Steel Corporation Has Made No Concession.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The great steel strike, which began on June 1, was brought to an end at a conference held today between the officers of the Amalgamated Association and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

An agreement was signed under which the men will return to work in the morning. The announcement was made at the office in this city of the American Tin Plate Company, where a conference was held.

The full terms of the settlement were not divulged, and it was announced that this was in accordance with an agreement by the parties to the conference, to the effect that no statement would be made until President of the Amalgamated Association, issued his order to the men to go to work. This will be done tomorrow, Sunday, when he reaches Pittsburgh. It was learned, however, from an authoritative source, that no concessions were made by the United States Steel Corporation.

It was also learned that the Amalgamated Association gave up its right to control in the following mills: Chester, Star, Monongahela, Demmeler and Monessen mills of the American Tin Plate Company; the Canal Dover, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Salisbury, Devereux Wood and Wellsville mills of the American Sheet Steel Company; the Painter, McCutcheon and Stark mills of the American Hoop Company; the Vollet and Milwaukee mills of the Federal Steel Company; and all of the mills of the American Tube Company.

## BREAK OF TEAMSTERS. DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The anticipated break in the ranks of the United teamsters did not materialize today. The draymen say that it has been deferred until early next week, probably Monday. The teamsters say that the rumor is a myth—that the break is not to happen.

# BANKS BREAK NEXT WEEK.

Work to Be Resumed in Lumber Vessels.

Protection Asked from British Consul.

Strike Leaders Deny Any Break.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The break of the strike closed with much modified, so far as the attitude of the men on the waterfront is concerned, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

Important feature of the strike was the relief of the lumber vessels. According to F. W. Carey, secretary of the association, the work of the lumber vessels has now about resumed. The attitude of the men on the waterfront is much modified, however, by visible signs of the break in the strike.

# THREE FEATURES AT SHEPHERD BAY. MAID OF HARLEM WINS ANNUAL CHAMPION RACE.

Nestbury Steeplechase is Taken by Zambir, High Weight Handicap by Musette, and Great Eastern by Endurance by Right.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Three features were decided at Shepherd Bay today, chief of which, from a money value, was the \$25,000 annual champion race. Only three starters accepted the issue, with Rockton a prohibitive favorite at 1 to 5. Rockton made the running for two miles, with Hammock close up, and with Maid of Harlem trailing. The latter passed Hammock on the far turn the second time around, and gradually ran Rockton down, catching him at the last furlong and coming on, won easily by five lengths. Rockton pulled up very lame.

Summary: Westbury Steeplechase, about two and a half miles; Zambir won, time 5:19 2-5. Musette won, Curves, second, Red Head third; time 1:13 2-5. Great Eastern, or \$7500, six furlongs; Endurance by Sombra, second, second, City third; time 1:16. The annual Champion Stakes, of \$25,000, two and a half miles, six furlongs; Rockton second, Hammock third; time 3:28 2-5. Five and a half furlongs, selling; Sister Juliet won, City Bank second, Eddie Rusch third; time 1:08 3-5. Mile and a sixteenth on turf; The Amazon won, Dolando second, Kinnickinnick third; time 1:48.

## YACHT RACE POSTPONED. DATE NOT YET DECIDED.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—On account of the death of President McKinley, the international yacht race for the America's cup between the Shamrock II and the Columbia will be postponed. Whether or not the postponement will be for a few weeks or until next season has not yet been decided. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club and will not be finally decided until a conference with Sir Thomas Lipton and the owners of the yachts.

## DECLARED OFF. AUTOMOBILE RACE.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 14.—On account of the President's death, the endurance race of automobiles from New York to Buffalo has been declared ended here.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES. BOSTON-WASHINGTON.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Score: Boston, 12; Washington, 1.

## CHICAGO-DETROIT.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 2.

## BALTIMORE-PHILADELPHIA.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Score, first game: Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 7. Second game: Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 3.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES. BOSTON-NEW YORK.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Score: Boston, 8; New York, 2.

## PITTSBURGH-CINCINNATI.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—Score, first game: Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Second game: Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4.

## LAUNDRYMAN KIEFER. VICTIM OF SPIE WORK.

PERSECUTED EVER SINCE THE STRIKE IN LAUNDRIES.

Unknown Miscreant Enters Troy Company's Stable and Destroys Property—Dementia Thought by Physicians to Be Only Temporary.

Following on the announcement of the serious condition of John H. Kiefer, manager of the Troy Laundry, who was driven crazy by the announcement of the President's death, comes to light one of the petty persecutions of the kind under which he has been suffering for so long. Wednesday night, Thursday morning some miscreant entered the laundry stables on North Main street and spitefully cut to pieces new whips and small bits of harness. The results of the deed show that a very sharp knife, well prepared for the occasion, was used.

Ever since the laundry strike Mr. Kiefer has been under a great strain, with no end of misadventures to torment him. Just a day or so ago he said to one of the clerks in a downtown hotel where he often stopped, "If this thing keeps up much longer, and the President doesn't get well, I shall go crazy."

Kiefer was so much improved at the California Hospital yesterday that all restraint which has been applied since he became deranged the day before, was removed. He is very weak from the nervous strain to which he has been subjected, but seems to be improving rapidly, and last evening was perfectly rational. The physicians who are attending him believe that he will soon be fully recovered.

## NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The following Southern Californians are at hotels: Los Angeles—O'Brien, Mrs. Devine; Imperial, C. E. Eichelberger, Gerard B. Kingsbaker, E. D. Moores; Astor, W. E. Curry, H. T. Haxard; Navarre, E. A. Buck; Cadillac, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel; Marlborough, E. Lemont, G. L. Hardison; Sturtevant, J. R. Burns, F. Nebel; Herald Square, E. A. Talbot; Continental, Miss H. Gwynn; Broadway Central, H. Sweetser, Mrs. R. M. Clark; Grand Union, H. P. Eberhart, E. P. Haxard; Holland, Dr. O. C. Buck; Madison, F. P. B. Arch and wife, Misses Mahoney, H. S. Inghel;



## MAKING OF CAZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

### WOULD PACIFY IRRITATION OF FRENCHMEN.

Big Russian Leg Must Be Placed—Desires Personal Friendship of Loubet, Germany and Other Powers Extremely Jealous and Watchful.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The visit of the czar to France has naturally provoked considerable speculation. The topic has been quite overshadowed by the tragedy at Buffalo. In regard to the visit of the Russian monarch, there are various opinions. Some people maintain the visit of the Russian monarch to France is the main object. Others say that the czar hopes to correct an unfavorable impression which was created in France by his speeches at the German maneuvers in Alsace-Lorraine last year, when Emperor William offered a toast to the czar in terms of the warmest friendship, and a Russian Ambassador replied with equal warmth. Others again hold that the czar is actuated by a desire to make the acquaintance of Loubet, and to give him personal proof of his esteem, and also to contradict directly, at the same time, the idea which has been so much talked of, that the czar was distressed at the decadence of the French army.

It is more than probable that all these considerations have influenced the czar and his advisers. There is no doubt of a desire on the part of the Russian to pacify the somewhat irritated feelings of Frenchmen, apart, merely from financial considerations. French support in China was real, and the need thereof has not yet passed. A loan is very likely to follow quickly, but Parisians expect that duties on French wine into Russia will be materially reduced. One practical consequence that is pointed out is that the three powers concerned will continue to resume negotiations for the renewal of the triple alliance next year in a mutually conciliatory spirit, although the czar's visit is very likely to make it difficult work for the German diplomats, who will have to contend with Italians and Austrians. Many objections have been raised to the renewal of the alliance in Italy and Austria. They will be waived, however, in presence of the fact that the renewed embrace of France and Russia, which accounts for an expression of discontent over the czar's visit, which has been pretty freely expressed recently in both France and Germany.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Is this thy recompense, brave heart and true?  
Is this thy wage, thou who hast nobly borne  
The heat and burden of an arduous day?  
How faithfully and patiently thou'st stood  
Through rough seas at the helm, steering  
Out of the troubled waves of doubt  
Into the sunlit calm of victory?  
How wisely and how well thy lofty place  
Thou'st filled, and with what manly modesty  
Bide'st away on thy brow the priceless crown  
Of a great nation's confidence and choice.  
True, fearless patriot, great citizen,  
Soldier whose shield and helmet were the strength  
That comes from trust and trust in the Supreme.  
Is this thy recompense, brave heart and true?  
Is this the return for the great selfless love  
Spending and being spent upon thy land?  
Expressed in every kindly, gracious word  
And friendly hand-clasp, in the fearless faith  
That met all men as brothers?

Flags at half-mast and bells that toll  
And toll,  
From North to South, from East to West  
Proclaim  
The dreadful story of so base a deed,  
So great a loss, so pitiful a grief  
That men's hearts fail with anguish  
And with shame.

That this fair land should wear so foul a blot.

MRS. J. D. BROWNE.

Santa Monica, September 14, 1901.

Joseph Jefferson in Terra Haute.

When ex-Congressman Lamb was in Boston a few days ago he met Joseph Jefferson, who told of his first appearance in Terra Haute.

"How old are you?" asked the actor. Mr. Lamb replied that he is 48 years old.

"Oh, then, I was in Terra Haute before you were," said Mr. Jefferson. "In the winter of 1832, when I was 12 years old, I was there with my mother and father. We played in an old warehouse or porkhouse. My father had organized a company that was traveling through the West."

"I shall always remember Terra Haute," he said, "for it was there that I first saw the light of a candle. 'Much Ado About Nothing.' How it all comes back to me now—the porkhouse, the frame hotel, the bare parlor and sitting-room combined, the well-thumbed volume of Shakespeare, and best of all, the sweet face and low voice of my mother."

"We went down by boat on the Wahash to Vincennes, where the company was 'stranded.' Our last trunk was left with the tavern-keeper for board. How we got back East I do not remember, as I was too young then to appreciate such a situation. Think of it! There were, utter strangers, without a dollar, a thousand miles from home, in a country where a telephone and railroad had not been built. Five or six years ago, while in Fort Wayne, a gentleman introduced himself to me at the hotel, and, taking from his pocket a silver teaspoon, asked me to look at the initials on it. They were 'C. E. J.' said: 'Those are my mother's initials. Her maiden name was Catherine Burke.' In a few words the gentleman informed me that the spoon was found in a trunk after that disastrous visit to Vincennes. He presented the spoon to me, and it is one of my treasures at Buzard's Bay." (Denver Post.)

BENT OBSCURE LETTERS.

OUTRAGE (Ola.) Sept. 14.—John M. Morrison, the postmaster at Natick, Oia., pleaded guilty to sending obscene letters to 1500 women, and receiving vulgar replies, and was sentenced this morning by Federal Judge Brown at Kingsfisher, to five years in the government prison at Fort Leavenworth at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$5000.

## CORONADO BEACH.

VETERAN DRUM CORPS MISSED.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Sept. 14.

[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The departure of the last of the veterans yesterday caused many regrets among the guests. The drum corps filed and drummed throughout the encampment, never seeming to tire in its efforts to entertain, being the first on duty in the morning and the last in the evening. Occupying the exact offices of drummers and fifers in the Civil War as they have in this corps, their names and regiments are well worthy of mention. The fifers are: Q. W. Williams, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry; J. A. Stansbury, Battery B, First New York, later drafted for the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Infantry; John Venn, Twentieth Illinois Infantry; J. A. Barrows, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry; Drummers: J. T. Orr, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry; B. F. Longwell, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio; L. A. Taylor, drummer, Sixty-fourth New York; D. P. Hillier, Eighth Wisconsin. Yesterday, while playing their farewell concert, a gray-haired veteran, M. E. Duesenbury, of Santa Ana, Cal., presented to the band a check for \$100, which was accepted by the band leader, and when the band retired, breathless, he was cheered by the bystanders.

CORONADO BREVITIES.

The flag of the hotel flies at half-mast and messages of condolence have been sent by several of the distinguished visitors. The regular Saturday-evening picture is presented, and out of respect to the memory of the dead President.

Two Japanese girls arrived yesterday at the Japanese tea garden, and in their native garb, consisting of kimono and obi (belt), they will display a picture of the new style which will be inaugurated at the hotel and gardens in a few days.

A Japanese picture is presented, and when the band retired, breathless, he was cheered by the bystanders.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

Miss Mame Y. Snyder of Los Angeles is at the hotel.

## BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Sept. 14, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL CLEARINGS.

The exchanges brought into the local clearinghouse last week amounted to \$1,094,861.78, as compared with \$1,054,857.79 the week before that, and \$1,345,454.49 in the preceding week. For the corresponding week of 1900 the figures were \$1,254,272.44.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange quotes local securities as follows:

LOS ANGELES BANKS.

Description. Asked.

Bank of Commerce 120

California 120

Central 120

Citizens 120

"Columbia" 120

First National 120

German-Amer. Savings 120

Los Angeles 120

Main-street Savings 120

Mercantile 120

N. B. Bank of California 120

Security Savings Bank 120

Sou. Cal. Savings 120

Union Bank of Savings 120

First National Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

San Gabriel Nat. Bank 120

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE ADJOURNED.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Following the precedent set at the time of the death of President McKinley, the New York Stock Exchange adjourned today, out of respect to the memory of President McKinley. As a consequence the money market and the exchanges were both merely nominal, and no light was thrown upon the question of how the president's death would affect the markets.

The only incident worthy of attention in the weekly bank statement. The decrease in cash reserves of \$2,670,160 was rather larger than expected, even with the payment yet for government bond redemption not included. But on the other hand, the stock market and the exchanges were both merely nominal, and no light was thrown upon the question of how the president's death would affect the markets.

Money and Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Close: Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2% per cent.

Banking exchange, nominal; with actual business in bankers' bills at 6 1/2% for demand and 6 1/2% for sixty days; posted rates, 4.5% to 4.8%.

Commercial bills, 4.5% to 4.8%.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The exports of specie from this port to all countries this week aggregate \$1,125,151 silver and \$1,125,151 gold. The imports were \$2,670,160 silver and \$2,670,160 gold. The imports of dry goods and merchandise this week are valued at \$2,670,160.

Northwestern Wheat.

TACOMA, Sept. 14.—Wheat, blue-stem, 100 lbs., 1.00; white, 1.00.

PORTLAND (Or.) Sept. 14.—Wheat, white, 1.00; red, 1.00.

Walla Walla, 1.00; Valley, 1.00.

Bluestem, 1.00.

Wool at St. Louis.



## BLOODY AND DIRTY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Strikers, Assassins and Anarchists Busy There—Cleaning of Streets Prevented by Union.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—There is no end to the strike nor to the violence of it. Today there are nearly 100 special and 500 regular police guarding the waterfront of San Francisco. Men are struck down, hourly, beaten into insubordination, and robbed by the strikers.

The Examiner goes on in its vilification of the merchants and authorities, and through evidently frightened at its own depreciation—made plain and naked by the last terrible result of it at Bufton—still lies about conditions here.

For weeks, bands of cowardly miscreants who had together on the waterfront to murder the police, for no other reason except their earning an honest wage when a blizzard howl in sight, were immediately fired. A policeman was killed and severely injured, and the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

It was set upon by one of these groups of strikers and promptly discharged his duty by clubbing several of them and arresting them despite resistance. The Examiner viciously attacks the police force for permitting a policeman to go unharmed on his duty and call it spying and inciting.

by the right of men to work except through a union.

San Francisco today is both bloody and dirty. Its streets are filthy. The teamsters who haul the sweepings of the city's highways, broke their contract on the Examiner's urging, and now the streets will soon need graders instead of sweepers. Dedicated manure is blown into the faces of pedestrians and into all stores and houses. The sidewalks have great heaps of dirt, refuse and droppings, which are blown about by the blasts. Thousands of dollars worth of damage has been done to the goods in stores by this nauseous and disease-breeding dust. If it were hot weather, San Francisco would have a pestilence from its foul streets. The Examiner made the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

"We demand a rigid sanitary inspection and a free and regular removal of all garbage and refuse from all districts by direction of the Board of Health."

And yet one of the first moves in the present "sympathetic strike" was the calling out of the men engaged in street sweeping, thus giving the lie to the party's alleged principles.

ON THE RUN.

It is a forcible illustration of the basic common sense of the American people, that in spite of the Examiner's apparent prominence in the labor troubles, it has really lost much ground by reason of the attitude of the streets filthy. It urged the teamsters to refuse to haul the sweepings. One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Union Labor party here, is this:

## BALDNESS CURED FREE!

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.



30 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, France. French Control.

Thousands of baldheads honestly believe there is no cure for baldness. They feel no certain about it they won't try anything but the hair growth restorer. But why not take the chance? Why not have the little faith to send for a free trial package? The remedy is a pure and harmless, and the words of those who have tried it ought to convince anyone that it is the only remedy for baldness. It is not a trick, it is a fact. It is a fact that it could not stand popular scrutiny. Give the devil his due and throw unwarranted accusations to the winds. Try the remedy that has made hair grow on heads that were supposed to be incurably bald.

WEAK, WASTING, STRICTURED MEN. Cured While You Sleep, IN 15 DAYS! 19,846--CURES LAST YEAR--19,846

Stricture is Instantly Believed and the Obstruction Dissolved Like Snow Beneath the Sun--IN FIFTEEN DAYS

Varicocele is Cured and Weak Men Are Restored by the Magic St. James Treatment Applied Locally and Directly to the Affected Parts.

HOME TREATMENT. "GRAPE-SOLVENT" DISSOLVES STRICTURE LIKE SNOW BENEATH THE SUN. CURES VARICOCELE AND ENLARGED PROSTATE, AND STRENGTHENS THE DUCTS, STOPPING DRAINAGE IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

FREE TREATISE COUPON--Cut out this coupon and mail it to the St. James Association, when they will send you a copy of their exhaustive treatise, accurately illustrated in half-tone, showing the parts of the male system involved in Urinary Affections.

ST. JAMES ASSOCIATION, 223 St. James Building, CINCINNATI, O. Please send me a copy of your Complete Illustrated Work upon the Male System, securely sealed, PREPAID. FREE OF ALL CHARGES.

ST. JAMES ASSN., 223 ST. JAMES BLDG., CINCINNATI, O.

MEN'S SUITS Ladies' Garments. Of every description Dry Cleaned and Pressed. MODEL DYE WORKS, 229 W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 1028.

SEPTEMBER WEDDINGS. Announcements and Invitations by the Typographic process, fac-simile of engraving, in gold or silver, for \$4.00. Best stock, latest shapes, correct styles. Typographic Co. 226 W. First St.

## Appeal to Weak Men!

Are You Suffering From Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Loss of Ambition, Early Decay? I Will Cure You.



HOW MANY MEN ARE SUFFERING MISERIES FOR THE WANT OF A SIMPLE REMEDY? They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocele, wasting drains, have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and life is ebbing from the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-men and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature has put out to you relief in the form of Electricity--that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself--tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative--Electricity--there is life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent; it builds up the weakened system and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life. If you are weak and sick, don't depend on doctors or drugs any longer, but try

### Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

The product of years of study, the realization of the fondest dreams of the weak and worn invalid. It is not a toy belt, but a powerful, life-giving Electric appliance, which is now recognized by the highest and best in the medical profession as the only certain means of restoring power to weak and vital organs. The strength is quickly restored by it and losses corrected. Rheumatic pains are quickly dispelled and all functions of the body developed and made strong. It sends the blood with a gladness bound through the veins, carrying health to the body and happiness to the heart of the despondent sufferer.

DON'T DELAY. Try Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt at once. No matter what ails you, there is a cure for you in Nature's remedy--Electricity. It is recognized today as the greatest remedial agent known to mankind. It cures every form of weakness, restores the fire and vigor of youth, cures all forms of Nervous Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Varicocele, Lumbago and many other complaints, after every other means of medical treatment has failed.

### VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED IN A NIGHT.

HOW DOES IT CURE? How simple that is to me! I have studied and developed upon it for years, and I will explain it to you as simply as I can. Your weakness is like the running down of the steam in the engine. There is not enough power in the nerves to make the physical body go. Nerve power is electricity. Electricity runs your body just as it runs an electric fan. When there is enough power, the fan goes round and round. When there is not enough power, the fan stops. Now, what you have overtaxed Nature, when you have been dissipating too freely, you have drained away the nerve vitality and caused injury to the nerves and glands which retain the vital force, so that you are now subject to a constant drain of this power. You are losing it fast. You have never regained what you originally lost, and never will until this drain is stopped. I can stop it, and cure. My Belt pours electricity into your impoverished nerves for hours every night. They drink it up gladly, absorb and retain it. They expand and develop under its influence. They get strong and the drains stop. The power daily, your step becomes lighter, and you look into the glass and see a MAN; you are CURED! RESTORED! MADE OVER! and the sun shines gladly upon your future.

CAUTION! If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorches, whose only merit is their ability to burn and scar the flesh, are being offered with a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrode. But it is a sham. Don't accept it. The best is none too good when you want your health, your vigor; avoid imitations. The cushion electrode is my special invention. Without it all electric belts blister and burn holes in the flesh and can do no good. I take the other belts in trade. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write today. Never sold in drug stores.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 129 1/2 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.



## New Fall Carpets.

TAKE the elevator to the fourth floor of this big store and find a stock of floor coverings that beggars description. There is probably not another store in this State outside of San Francisco that has such a magnificent display. Carpet buyers of the present or future are welcome to come. There are surprises of style and pattern and color tone. Plenty of room and abundant light.

Large new line of iron beds--all colors.

## Niles Pease Furniture Co.,

439-441-443 S. Spring St.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for Booklet.

## The Very Important Fact

Of our Wines and Liquors being absolutely pure and thoroughly aged, besides the liberal inducement of low prices, should at least draw a trial order from you.

Sonoma, Zinfandel or Riesling, per gallon.....	50c
5-year-old Port, per gallon.....	50c
5-year-old Sherry, Angelica or Muscat, per gallon.....	65c
20-year-old Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, Malaga or Madeira, per gal. ....	\$1.50
Old Bourbon Whisky, medicinally pure, per quart bottle, and upward.....	50c

## EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO.

397-399 Los Angeles Street, Corner Fourth.

NO BAR. OPEN EVENINGS. TEL. MAIN 919.



## DEADLY PARASITES

Stomach, Intestinal, Tape Worms, Thread Worms and all other parasites which infest the human body, which are the cause of so many Chronic Troubles, can be removed without inconvenience or fasting.

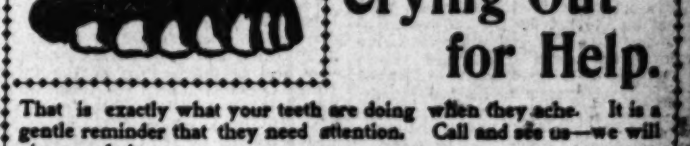
Are there times when you have a ravenous appetite, and other times when the thought of food is revolting? Do you get dizzy? Is your mind dull? Is your memory poor? Are you easily excited? Do your limbs get numb? Do you have headaches? Are you easily fatigued? Do your temples throb? Do your hands tremble? Does your heart flutter? Are you easily irritated? Are you always restless? Do your muscles twitch? Do you suffer from sleeplessness? Are you easily frightened? Do you feel nervous? Do you have horrible dreams? Do you start up in your sleep? Does the least thing annoy you? Do you have pains in top or back of the head? Do you have pains in the back? Do you have tingling or tired feet? Is there a rush of blood to the head? Does a lump come up in your throat? Do you ever feel things in the dark? Do you wake up in a cold perspiration? Have you wandering pains over the body?

These parasites, or worms, can also cause consumption, affecting the liver and lungs very often, for these animals feed upon the nutritive juices, thus debilitating little by little the individual. It would be tiresome to try to enumerate the many diseases that are caused by these parasites. These facts are confirmed by many competent authors.

We diagnose and tell you whether you have any of these parasites or not. All charges for treatment are moderate. No charge if you are not satisfied.

CONSULTATION AND DIAGNOSIS FREE. Hours--9 a. m. to 12; 1 to 4 p. m.

DR. SMITH & ARNOLD, 202 1/2 S. Broadway, Rooms 220-221, Los Angeles.



## Crying Out for Help.

That is exactly what your teeth are doing when they ache. It is a gentle reminder that they need attention. Call and see us--we will give you help.

### POPULAR PRICES.

Good Set of Teeth.....	\$5.00	Crown.....	\$5.00
Best Set of Teeth on R.F.....	\$8.00	Gold Fillings.....	\$1.00 up
Par Plates.....	\$2.50 up	Silver Fillings.....	75c
Teeth Cleaning.....75c			

LADY ATTENDANT. GERMAN SPOKEN. TEL. RED 101.

The Spinks, Spinks Block, DR. W. E. HUTCHASON, Prop. Open Sunday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. COR. FIFTH and HILL STS.



# Orange County Towns: Santa Ana, and Fullerton.

## SANTA ANA MOURNS THE DEPARTED CHIEF.

### DEEPEST SORROW DEPICTED ALL OVER THE CITY.

Church Socials Turned Into Prayer Meetings Friday Night, and Fire Bell Told When Sad News Came—Veterans Meet Today.

**SANTA ANA, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The news of the President's death was received in Santa Ana as a sad blow. At the Associated Press bulletin board men and women hurried to the night, hoping against hope that some word would come of an improvement in the condition of the Chief Magistrate. When the fatal announcement came the fire bell was tolled for fifteen minutes. Earlier in the evening several of the churches were to have had socials, but upon convening they were turned into prayer meetings, and hundreds of voices were lifted up to heaven in earnest entreaties for the recovery of the great and good President.

Early this morning flags went up at half-mast, and many of the merchants draped the fronts of their stores with mourning. There was little business transacted today.

The day had not progressed beyond the commander of Sedgwick Post, G.A.R., issued a call for an open meeting of the post in G.A.R. Hall Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock that the old soldiers and others may give vent to their feelings. This meeting which

will be addressed by Judge E. T. Langley, Rev. J. B. Green and Rev. J. H. Cooper will also participate in the solemn exercises. The Santa Ana Band will render music.

### SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

The Orange County Sunday-school Convention has been postponed from the scheduled date of September 7 and 8 until November. The change is made in order to secure at least a date the Santa Ana C. E. Meigs, a celebrated national Sunday-school worker from the East, who will be on the Pacific Coast in November.

The Seventh Day Adventists will hold a Bible Institute beginning next Monday and continuing a week. About thirty or forty ministers and Bible workers from various sections of the country are expected.

W. J. Saunby and family of Ontario, Canada, arrived today to make their permanent home in the Santa Ana Valley, in the vicinity of Tustin. They are guests at the home of R. M. Mitchell.

J. A. Comer, metallurgist of the Santa Ana Tin Mining Company, was in from the Trabuco mines yesterday and reports the progress of installing the new stamp mill as satisfactory.

A ranchman was brought in from Los Alamitos today to serve a sentence of seven and one-half days for beating a board bill.

Mrs. C. F. Mansur and daughter, Miss Leila, and Miss Ada Smith, returned yesterday from the G.A.R. Encampment at Corona.

Miss Gertrude Clinton of Los Angeles is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Robbins of West Third Street.

T. J. Lewis of the postlands returned today from a six months' visit in the East, during which he saw the Pan-American Exposition.

Z. B. West, Esq., went to San Diego today to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the State Normal School. Dick Covington was found drunk on the street.

The streets yesterday, and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail.

Prof. T. N. Wells returned to Santa Ana today from Los Angeles, where he has been staying several weeks.

Mrs. Anna Seidel and children, who have been staying at Newport for a week, returned yesterday.

Mrs. W. J. Clark and nephew, Paul Davis, went to Newport Beach today for an outing.

Miss Anna Schillinger returned yesterday from a visit of two weeks in San Francisco.

Miss Katie Klassen of Ventura county is visiting friends here for a day.

Mrs. J. W. Bishop has returned from a two week's outing at Newport Beach.

Mrs. J. D. Phillips has returned from a month's stay at Long Beach.

Mrs. M. E. Hoyt of Los Angeles is in Santa Ana for a few weeks.

Four thousand feet of 8-inch second-hand pipe, good as new, for sale, cheap. See Al. Leach, Orange.

### ANAHAIM.

#### ORDERED TO SHOOT.

**ANAHAIM, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Correspondent.] Orders have been received for Co. E to assemble for the State shoot next Friday. The Fullerton range has been chosen. The militiamen expect to make a good showing.

**ANAHAIM BREVITIES.**

An open meeting of the Woodmen of the World will be held the evening of the 24th inst., to which friends are invited.

Owing to an improvement of market conditions the cannery management has altered its determination not to handle tomatoes this season, and according to reports are in demand at the establishment.

The present season's shipments of beans, sold here under contract to the China refinery, will cease next week.

The returns to growers, while not so large as were hoped for, have been fairly good.

Henry Lueker, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to his home in Chicago.

Rev. W. T. Wardle will preach in the Presbyterian Church Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strothoff left yesterday for Mexico.

### FULLERTON.

#### FLAGS HALF-MASTED.

**FULLERTON, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The 2500-foot silk flag is floating in the park on the tallest flagpole in the county in honor of the martyred President and draped flags and bunting and life-sized portraits of the President, encircled in mourning drapery, are displayed in Fullerton business houses.

### BUENA PARK.

#### NEWS BREVITIES.

**BUENA PARK, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Correspondent.] Rev. Mr. Corbin, recently from Colorado, is now supplying the Congregational Church here.

Mrs. Fulwider of Santa Ana is here with her mother, Mrs. T. J. House, who is critically ill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McComber have returned from the North.

Walter Fulwider arrived here yesterday from Sacramento.

### FUENTE WELLS.

#### BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

**FUENTE WELLS, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Correspondent.] Harry Thayer had an attack of heart disease and was not expected to live for several days, but is now apparently recovering.

Al. Higgs left this week on a visit to his old home in the East.

Mrs. E. H. Stone is seriously ill.



## Awful Pile Torture Cured in 3 Days.

Mrs. R. T. C. Joylan, Marshall, Mississippi, writes: "I suffered awful torture for years from piles. I used Pyramid Pile Cure and was well in three days." For sale by all druggists. Little cost. Pyramid Pile Cure and Cure, mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co. Marshall, Mich.

## SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.

Doctors said the knife was the only remedy. Ordered to the hospital to have one of her kidneys removed. Friends became interested and refused to allow her to go. Friends recommended Mr. James Neill, who is self-explanatory.

## McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

I can confidently recommend your system to the attention of all persons who desire culture of the speaking voice for the platform or the stage. Yours sincerely, JAMES NEILL, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12, 1934.



## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**FEMALE TROUBLES.**—For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

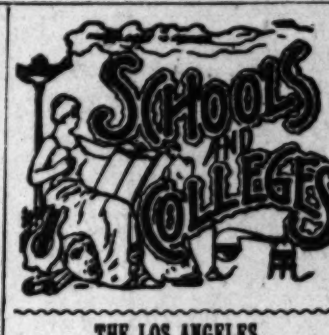
**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

## One Bottle Cures.

**McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.** For the cure of Mrs. Anna Johnson, 1428 San Pedro St., Los Angeles. Mrs. Johnson is 60 years of age. For 20 years she has been victim of kidney and bladder troubles. Doctors in the city advised her to have one of her kidneys removed. As a last resort the friends insisted that a bottle of McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure be brought to the suffering patient. One dose was given, and with eager watching note the results a change soon came. From the weak and emaciated condition the patient realized her improvement and so on. McBurnie's Kidney and Bladder Cure raised Mrs. Johnson from the depths of sickness, and today she is able to appear on the streets of Los Angeles as a different woman—due to what? Not to the doctors, but to the great new discovery—McBURNIE'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.



## THE LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART.

(Incorporated 1929.)

614 SOUTH HILL ST.

The following letter from the popular actor-manager, Mr. James Neill, is self-explanatory:

[COPY.]

To Mr. G. A. Robinson, Principal Los Angeles School of Dramatic Art:

I take pleasure in saying that I consider your method of voice development and training to be an excellent one, founded upon correct principles and administered with conscientious ability. I say this from personal knowledge having placed pupils in your charge, and having noted results which have been highly satisfactory.

I can confidently recommend your system to the attention of all persons who desire culture of the speaking voice for the platform or the stage. Yours sincerely, JAMES NEILL, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12, 1934.

## Girls' Collegiate.

(Can be Run by Men and Women.)

Reopens TUESDAY, September 11, 1934. Lightful home and thorough instruction in the best of modern methods. Music, art, physical culture, and other subjects. Beautiful new building. Information at 207 W. Third St. Tel. 771. Miss Parsons and Miss Dwyer.

## Pomona College.

Colleges and Preparatory Schools open men and women. Certificates for work done in the last year of high school. Courses leading to B.A., B.S., and M.A. degrees. Open Sept. 11. Prof. E. C. Norton, P.O. Box 100, Pomona, Cal.

## HARVARD SCHOOL.

Western Ave. Fits for college. Opens Sept. 11. Ten-acre campus. H. A. Brown, Jr., 600 W. Pine St. Phone 9281. Opens Sept. 11.

## Marlborough School.

W. 24 St. Reopens Oct. 1. Arrangements for seats must be made by Sept. 10. H. A. Brown, Jr., 600 W. Pine St. Phone 9281. Opens Sept. 11.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

First Semester opens Sept. 11. RANDALL, University Station.

## Boytown Normal.

Prepares for County Examinations. Correspondence Institute. E. E. Shraeder, Pres. E. E. Isaacs, Sec. Vice-Pres.

## ART AND DESIGN.

Classes resume Tuesday, Oct. 2. The only fully equipped Art School in Southern California. Courses in Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, and Design. L. E. G. MacLennan, Director. 418 S. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.

## THE BROWNSBERGER.

Home School, Shorthand, Typewriting and Business Training. For Young Men and Women. 963 W. Seventh St. Tel. Peter 9811.

## Idyllwild-Among-the-Pines.

Barberry Valley, San Geronimo Mountains, Riverside Co. Altitude 5000 ft. Unsurpassed for health and recreation. W. J. Eckert, a Missouri railroad man, returned from a three weeks' outing in Matijilla Canyon.

## Delicate Children.

Suffering from asthma, anemia, scrofula, rheumatism and tendency to pulmonary disease. An Excellent School Now in Session. For particulars about Idyllwild address CALIFORNIA HEALTH RESORT CO., 1414 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, or call between 9:30 and 10:30 a.m.

## Los Angeles Military Academy.

(Six year) near Westlake Park. A boarding and day school for boys and young men. Prepares for colleges, universities, and military service. Large, complete, experienced; all departments thoroughly equipped. Location near all city advantages yet sufficiently isolated to be a restful and healthful environment.

## HAIR RESTORATION.

Will bring back the natural color and texture of the hair. No chemicals. No pain. No expense. A day's treatment. Guaranteed. Mrs. Nettie Harrison, 4042 BEARY ST., Los Angeles.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

And Graham School of Shorthand. Tel. John 401. 844 S. Spring Street. In session every day. The best equipped business college in the city. Every pupil receives a complete business education. Book-keeping, Banking, Commercial and English branches taught by experienced teachers in the city. Call or write for information. J. J. Lacey, J. W. Wood and D. L. Holmes, Principals.

## HATCH.

Home School. Scientific Character Building. 329 S. Flower St. Tel. White 611. Particular attention given to individual instruction. Classes are now forming. Those interested in the science of business should take the course. Please call Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday from 2 to 4 p.m.

# Riverside, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara Counties.

## GRIEF IN RIVERSIDE OVER NATION'S LOSS.

MANY EYES DIMMED WITH THE TEARS OF SORROW.

Public Memorial Service to Be Arranged on Monday Afternoon—Appropriate Methodist Service This Morning—New Weather Instruments Received.

**RIVERSIDE, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The whole city is in mourning for the President. Last night crowds of earnest citizens surrounded the telegraph offices, and when the fatal news came the President was dead, there were few eyes not dimmed with tears. Today the flags are at half-mast; the front of almost every business house is draped with black, and scores of picnics of the martyr President are in evidence.

A meeting of citizens has been called for 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Superior Court room to arrange for a public memorial service. As the President was a member of the Methodist church, the local church will hold a memorial service tomorrow morning, when the pastor, Rev. R. S. Hayward, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The G.A.R. Woman's Relief Corps and Co. M. will attend in their respective bodies.

## WEATHER INSTRUMENTS.

W. A. Correll, special volunteer observer of the United States Weather Bureau, has received an entire set of instruments of the service, which he has placed in a special building, erected after plans received from the bureau. Some distance away from any other building and constructed so as to admit all currents of air and place the instruments out of the way of any influence in any way of refraction of heat from any outside source. With the instruments at hand, Mr. Correll can furnish the correct reading of the temperature each day, also the relative humidity of the atmosphere, which, with the direction of the wind, will enable him to make his predictions with accuracy a day in advance.

## RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

At a meeting of the Camera Club last evening the following officers for the year ending September 1, 1935, were elected: President, Rev. Alex. E. Kalk; vice-president, Guy H. Miller; recording secretary, Frank O. Kelly; treasurer, Carl W. Derby; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. H. Monroe; House Committee, C. F. L. Kinnear, Mrs. W. F. Russell, Frank Kelly.

Judge Harvey Potter has been appointed Superior Court Commissioner for the term ending January 1, 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Alkins have returned from Long Beach, where they spent the summer.

Guy L. Packard left today on an outing to be spent at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Services will be resumed at All Saints Episcopal Church tomorrow.

W. M. Peck, Esq., has returned from an extended eastern trip.

Mrs. C. A. Ables and children have returned from the coast.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Hobbs have returned from the north.

## CORONA.

**STRUCK BY A TRAIN.**

**CORONA, Sept. 14.**—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] A train struck a rig today at the Magnolia-avenue crossing. The driver, Manuel Nieves, jumped and saved himself, but the horse was killed and cart derailed.

R. E. Harris' horse became frightened last evening, turned suddenly, and threw him from the carriage, breaking his wrist.

The final survey for the forty-mile pipe line, to extend from Elmore to the 2000 acres of mesa land above Corona, has begun at this end.

Phillips & Babcock have exchanged their water system and alfalfa lands, this side of Arlington, valued at \$100,000, for 2000 acres of timber and agricultural land in Southern Missouri.

While T. A. Fraser and Robert Douglas were hunting in the Santa Ana Mountains, near here, they discovered a deserted shaft, securing ropes they descended and found it eighty feet deep in the solid rock, with indications of having been sunk before the settlement of this section. They secured samples of the ore, which they will have assayed.

The alfalfa crop is light and command a higher price than barley hay. Ranchers refuse to sell barley hay to

outside buyers, but are holding it in anticipation of a rise.

C. H. Finner, Santa Fe agent, will be succeeded by Mr. Wilson. Monday Mr. Palmer and family will move to Pasadena, where he will act as cashier in the Santa Fe office.

The Junior League gave a social at the Methodist parsonage last evening. E. A. McClintock, agent with returned today from San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon of Argentine, Kan., were guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. A. McClintock.

Miss Maude Kreibitz and Dr. W. F. Huff of Los Angeles are visiting Dr. M. H. Huff and family.



# Los Angeles County, Its Cities, Towns, Villages, Resorts and Suburban Places.

## FROM PASADENA.

AND PEOPLE TELEGRAPH TO MRS. MCKINLEY.

Services to be held in All churches of the City—Rev. Robert McKimley at First Presbyterian this morning.

McKinley, President of our country, who is the representative of the people, is the subject of a book which is a masterpiece of art and has no equal.

Paradise National Bank safety deposit boxes, \$1 per year.

Artist's materials at Wadsworth's. Try a snowball at McCann's.

**SOLDIERS' HOME.**  
VETERANS DEEPLY TOUCHED.

SOLDIERS' HOME, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] News of the death of the great President, which all were enthusiastic in the assurance, came with a thrilling suddenness that almost struck the veterans dumb.

Yesterday was pension day and as a rule the few following days are given to reasonable hilarity. The absence of this, however, is but a trifle in the general grief manifest in camp. Members meeting on the grounds instead of the usual salutations, greet each other with a nod and sorrowful silence, all eloquent of their deep feeling.

Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 135 (of which order the late President was a member), at a special meeting today, passed resolutions extending sympathy to the bereaved widow, and to the country at large; also, commendatory of the dastardly crime that deprives the nation of its noble Chief Executive; also, earnestly advocating the immediate enactment of laws looking to punishment for treasonable utterances, and for the extermination of all anarchistic societies and gatherings.

**HOME BREVITIES.**  
Pensioners were paid on Friday for the quarter ended the 4th inst. The amount disbursed is \$2,550.13, with 146 absentees yet to be paid.

Total membership of the home today is 2545, of whom there are present 1529; absent with leave, 825. To the present should be added about forty civilian employees, making a total present of 1669.

An interesting event, and the first of its kind in this place, will be a marriage ceremony, which is to take place in the home chapel, just before the service Sunday evening. Jesse Le Roy Klier, a member of the band, and Emma W. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sprague, of the Palms, will be united.

Capt. C. O. Pratt, adjutant, returned Wednesday from an enjoyable trip to Santa Monica, where he was with friends to San Diego and vicinity.

Miss Mary L. Fisher, graduate of Lexington Heights Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., has been added to the corps of women nurses in the home hospital.

James K. Allen, late Co. D, Powell's 10th Cavalry, Missouri Volunteer, admitted from Santa Rosa September 13, 1901, died September 14, aged 79 years.

**SANTA MONICA.**  
MASS MEETING CALLED.

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] A mass meeting of the citizens of Santa Monica has been called for next Monday evening by A. Mooser, temporary chairman of the Board of Trade, to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the death of President McKinley.

The churches here will hold special services tomorrow, and all places of amusement will be closed.

**SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.**  
The steamship Colon, which arrived at Port Los Angeles yesterday, was yesterday, for the purpose of transporting Porto Ricans to Honolulu, weighed anchor just after nightfall this evening and sailed for San Francisco.

Two boats, the City of Paris and the other, were used as transports, but the small number of contracted laborers arriving does not warrant the retention of more than two vessels.

The report of attendance at the public schools is in, and shows a good general increase over that of last year. Although the attendance at the high schools is falling off 50 per cent, that of Ocean Park has increased 40 per cent. The High School classes have gained 25 per cent in numbers.

Commencing the 15th inst., a new time table will go into effect on the Santa Monica branch of the Santa Monica and Redondo Beach Railway.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Arcadia include William Reid, New York; J. C. McCullough, Santa Monica; Mrs. Green, Los Angeles; O. S. Rummer, Los Angeles; D. S. Castellan and wife.

The celebration of Mexican independence day, for which great preparations have been made by the Spanish community of Santa Monica, has been postponed indefinitely in honor of the memory of the late President.

It is announced, however, by J. J. Carrillo, president of the club, that the barbecue will be held at the Seventh street Park as proposed.

Leobold of Reno, Nev., who has been the guest of Prof. T. P. Brown for several days, departed yesterday for his home.

A pleasant social evening was spent by about thirty guests at the Withrow on Friday evening. Games and music were enjoyed, and the following impromptu programme was given: Vocal solo, Rev. J. L. Parks; vocal solo, Harvey Fox; piano solo, Mrs. McLaren and Miss Parks; vocal solo, Mrs. Burton; flute solo, H. Rowland Lee.

**MONROVIA.**  
UNION MEMORIAL.

MONROVIA, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] Mayor J. H. Bartle has asked the citizens to assemble at the Methodist Church at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, to hold union memorial services in honor of the country's dead Chief Magistrate. The resident ministers and others will be present, and appropriate music will be rendered.

All day yesterday, and well into the night, crowds watched the bulletin board for the latest news of the stricken President, and when at last all hope of his recovery was gone, they went home heavy of heart. Flags are at half-mast.

**MONROVIA BREVITIES.**  
Bids for an electric franchise on Olive avenue, as asked for by Mr. Holabird, will be opened next Saturday.

At a meeting of the Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange directors this morning, it was decided that a committee investigating outfit has been ordered, and that the tents and other apparatus will be ready by October 1. The State Fair will this evening inaugurate a Saturday night theatrical between Azusa and Los Angeles. The State Fair will this evening inaugurate a Saturday night theatrical between Azusa and Los Angeles.

Instead of having three or four pools, as heretofore, the exchange will hereafter have but one, after the Christmas shipments. It is believed this will be more equitable to all growers. Membership in the exchange will be open this year until October 1.

## AT TURNING POINT ON SAN PEDRO SEA WALL.

TRESTLE WORK EXTENDED INTO MIDDLE CURVE.

Growth of Stone Wall is Said to Have Made a Change in the Sweep of the Current—Beautiful Moss Formation.

SAN PEDRO, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The trestle work which the rock for the government sea wall is carried and from which it is dumped has been extended from its westward end to a point where the one curve in the breakwater is to commence.

The trestle has been completed along the 2000 feet from the westerly end of the breakwater to the commencement of the curve, and the driving of piles in the curve is about to begin. The curve will be a graceful one and will occupy 1800 lineal feet of the sea wall.

There have been ten tents or 160 feet of piling driven this week. The quantity of rock dumped this week has averaged about sixty carloads. The trestle work is being extended in such a way that the rock will be dumped to a point 2545 feet eastward. The top of the structure is to be on the plane of mean low tide. The top of the rock pile as it is now is uneven and it will probably remain so for several months at least.

It is likely that the rock heap will settle some, in which event the top will have to be evened up to a higher level than would now be necessary.

The growth of the great stone wall has been accompanied by a number of notable changes in physical conditions in and about the harbor site. The sweep of the current, which has usually run uninterruptedly westward around Point Pinos, now strikes the breakwater and is bent somewhat in its former course, according to unofficial observations made by one of the boatmen, who has given considerable attention to the matter.

The sea, which is frequently angry on the outside is calmed into harmless swells as it passes over the wall. Great quantities of kelp have formed among the rock fragments, and the weeds extend a short distance northward from the wall as the movement of the billows carries them.

One of the most beautiful of the phenomena in connection with the breakwater work is the extensive formation of moss on the upper rocks and on the piling of the trestle. The moss is of a bright green color, and in places has covered the surfaces quite thickly. On one of the rocks today it was seen to be an inch or more in length, and it had the appearance of a fresh grass growth.

There has been apparently produced no change in the tide growth by the outer harbor site. It is said, however, that as soon as that site is reached, the tide will be pulled loose and carried away by the tides and currents much faster than it now is.

**SAN PEDRO BREVITIES.**  
The San Pedro schools will open Monday. The following-named teachers have been chosen for the coming year: Principal, W. E. Foster; assistant principal, J. T. Anderson; Mrs. E. B. Scott, Miss Maude M. Davis, Miss Kate Reddy, Miss Nora Holleran, Miss Marie L. Fodman, Miss Mary L. W. McCallister, Santa Monica; Mrs. W. H. Bertha L. Davenport, Miss May E. Huguin.

Tony Jordan, a young man employed at the San Pedro Lumber Mill, accidentally drew his knife blade under his left eye Friday, injuring that member somewhat, but the wound is not serious. The wound was dressed by Dr. Sylvester Gwaltney.

Sam Person, charged with resisting arrest when taken into custody by City Marshal Baker last Monday, was brought before Justice Downing for preliminary examination today, and was held for trial by the Superior Court.

The schooner Jessie Minor, Capt. Whitney, which arrived Tuesday from Eureka with a non-union crew and a cargo of lumber for the Southern California Lumber Company, was towed to Redondo by the tug Falcon today.

**FERNANDO.**  
RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORIAM.

FERNANDO, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The Junta Patriótica Mexicana, which has made arrangements for the celebration of the independence day of Mexico next Monday, has postponed the festivities indefinitely and adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it has been officially announced by telegram from Buffalo of the terrible and appalling news of the death of our beloved and unexcelled President, William McKinley; therefore be it

"Resolved and ordered by the Junta Patriótica that a great and wonderful man has died at the hands of an anarchist assassin; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Mexican population of this community, representing the sister Republic, shall stand in so closely allied in principle and tradition, do hereby

"Resolve, that, owing to the untimely death of our great and distinguished American and true friend, who always in his distinguished career loved the common people and republican institutions, and President Diaz, who is so similar in manhood that no friend or foe can ever dispute their greatness; now be it further

"Resolved, that the celebration that was to take place September 15 and 16 in commemoration of the independence of Mexico is hereby postponed indefinitely.

Benigno Pico is president, J. B. Sanchez, vice-president; S. N. Lopez, secretary, and P. L. Lopez, treasurer of the junta.

**REDONDO.**  
WORKING IN HARMONY.

REDONDO, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The Board of Trade and City Trustees held a private meeting last night and conferred upon several important matters pertaining to the city's future welfare. They unanimously agreed that hereafter they will work in conjunction and harmony with each other.

At a special meeting of the Board of City Trustees last night it was decided to take no further action at present relative to the franchise granted the Hermosa Beach Railroad Company, except that the ordinance passed the previous evening be put in force.

The steam schooner Jessie Minor, arrived here from San Pedro and is discharging her cargo of 22,000 feet of lumber, consigned to the Ganahl Lumber Company.

Best Tug Butler, 35 cents Power. Nothing to equal. 22 Holes. 62 S. Broadway.

## LONG BEACH.

DEATH'S SHADOW FELT.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] Nearly all the business houses, hotels and many private residences were draped in mourning this morning in memory of the late President. As soon as the first news was received Friday afternoon the concert on the pavilion, which was in progress, ceased, and the one scheduled for today has been abandoned. By Sunday morning Pine avenue from Ocean Park avenue will almost be a mass of black drapery, with a background of bunting representing the national colors. At many of the churches on Sunday will be held memorial services in memory of the nation's martyred Chief Magistrate.

The City Hall and Pavilion are being draped this afternoon. Mayor C. J. Walker has issued a proclamation, and among other things, requests all flags to be placed at half mast.

**AT THE CHURCHES.**  
Rev. Frank L. Norton, pastor of the Baptist Church, will begin a series of sermons Sunday evening on "Christ and the Home." The subject of his morning discourse will be "The Pastor's Helpers."

There will be quarterly meeting services at the Methodist-Episcopal Church Sunday, beginning with a sunrise prayer meeting at 4:30. At 11 o'clock the evening service will be held. The evening service will be devoted to answering questions, among which will be "The Second Coming of Christ."

Rev. George W. Greenwell's subject at the morning service in the Christian Church will be "The Abuses of God's Goodness." In the evening he will preach on "The Abuse of God's Goodness."

Rev. Charles Pease of the Congregational Church will address the men's meeting at the Y.M.C.A. rooms Sunday at 2 p.m.

**LONG BEACH BREVITIES.**  
Prof. C. S. De Lano and family have returned to their home in Los Angeles after a summer's sojourn at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Simmons have returned from a month's outing in the mountains. They were accompanied by their daughter, Miss Ida Parlier of Alameda, who has been a guest of Mrs. Dr. Webster.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Holden entertained a number of friends at cards Thursday evening.

Miss Anna Gould, of Riverside, has purchased a cottage on Locust avenue and will make Long Beach her home.

J. R. Downes, the local agent for the Southern Pacific, will erect a \$1500 dwelling on North American avenue soon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Porter of Riverside are in the city for a brief outing. They will be accompanied by their son, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Porter of Los Angeles, who are staying at the Seaside Inn.

**POMONA.**  
WEDDING SURPRISE.

POMONA, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] At a preliminary morning Miss Edna M. Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Moore of Traer, Iowa, and Bertram S. Gilmore were married at the home of Edw. Wilson, No. 317 San Francisco avenue, by Rev. H. H. Fry.

The wedding cake was in the nature of a surprise to many people here. The bride spent last winter in Pomona, and it was then the young couple became acquainted.

Spring Miss Moore, accompanied by her sister, Miss Rae Moore, left for Traer, but returned here this summer. Mr. Gilmore is a native of England, but has been here several years, as local agent for the Porter Bros. Fruit Company, and more recently for Radlock, Trench & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore will reside here.

**POMONA BREVITIES.**  
J. LeRoy Klier, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Klier of this city, will be married tomorrow morning Miss Edna M. Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Moore of Traer, Iowa, and Bertram S. Gilmore were married at the home of Edw. Wilson, No. 317 San Francisco avenue, by Rev. H. H. Fry.

The wedding cake was in the nature of a surprise to many people here. The bride spent last winter in Pomona, and it was then the young couple became acquainted.

Spring Miss Moore, accompanied by her sister, Miss Rae Moore, left for Traer, but returned here this summer. Mr. Gilmore is a native of England, but has been here several years, as local agent for the Porter Bros. Fruit Company, and more recently for Radlock, Trench & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore will reside here.

**TERMINAL ISLAND.**  
YACHT RACES POSTPONED.

TERMINAL ISLAND, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The yacht races which were announced to commence Sunday and to be continued on two successive Sundays have been postponed until the 23d inst. on account of the death of the President.

**Southern California Music Co.**  
Special sale of musical instruments, best prices on all pianos. See advert. on editorial page.

**Aluminum Muffin Pan.**  
Bake evenly, and the muffins don't stick. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 212 S. Spring st.

**PAPER and border, 12-foot room, 11; opaque shades, 7-foot, 10; best paint, 11; C. R. H. lead, 2; Walter, 22 S. Spring. Tel. Main 111.**

**Globe Watch Co., 220 N. Spring.**  
Watches cleaned, 25 cents; crystals, 10 cents.

## IDEA OF ANNEXATION STRIKES HOLLYWOOD.

ALL THE VALLEY PEOPLE EAGER TO BECOME ANGELENOES.

Assured That the City of the Angels Would Extend the Glad Hand, and They Favor Coming In—Definite Action Expected Soon.

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] During the past week the chief topic of conversation here has been the question of annexation to Los Angeles. The citizens of this growing suburb have been talking seriously of the move for some days past, but it was first brought to a head at the banquet Wednesday evening at the Glen Hollywood Hotel, when ex-Mayor Eaton and Councilmen Bowen and Walker assured those present that Los Angeles would give this action the glad hand.

Eighteen months ago Hollywood had an awakening, caused by the opening of the Hollywood branch of the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad. Since then the growth of this section has been phenomenal. Real estate values have sprung up, magnificent grounds are being laid out and two fine boulevards built to the city, running the full length of the valley.

A few months ago the idea of annexation would have been stamped as premature. Today almost every voice in the valley is in favor of it. Definite action will likely be taken in a few weeks.

**HOLLYWOOD BREVITIES.**  
Another week's work has put the Hollywood boulevards much nearer completion. On Sunset boulevard the graders have the roadbed in condition for the graveled, who will commence operations Monday. On Prospect avenue the graders are working just west of Hollywood, and have nearly completed the roadbed from Sunset to the city limits.

J. Tod Cook of Los Angeles has purchased two acres on the southwest corner of Franklin and Hartford streets and will build a dwelling.

The young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gave a social Friday evening, which was well attended.

George W. Hoover, accompanied by his wife and son, will leave Monday for the old world, New York, Pa.

The schools in Hollywood will open the 23d inst., and a large attendance is anticipated.

**SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.**  
EXCURSION AND BARBECUE.

AVAILON, Sept. 14.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] A large party participated in the last of a series of popular excursions and barbecues of the season by the skipper of the launch Mascot, Emerald Bay, which was the destination and there Capt. Cornell soon had a pit dug, in which a roaring fire was started. When the fire had burned out the gravel was almost red hot. The ashes were removed and in one part of the pit twenty-five pounds of lobsters were placed. In another half a dozen big rock bass, nicely wrapped in brown paper, were deposited, and in two more places corn, potatoes and onions. Then the hot gravel was heaped upon the edibles. At the end of an hour the party was assembled, the pits opened, and with an abundance of steaming hot coffee, they sat down to a fine fish dinner. Col. Ed. Dunham presided at the feast, while Capt. Waterhouse of the sloop Alert, who with two of his sons and William Lambert, are engaged there for a week, was chief of toasts.

The list of those present followed: Mrs. William J. Kitts, Mrs. David Wilson, Miss Hazel Wilson, Col. Ed. Dunham, Miss E. E. Chapin, Mrs. L. M. White, Miss Fannie Greening, Jack Bryant, Miss Irene Sugar, R. W. Lewis, W. H. Phillips and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brazelton, Miss Belle Austin, Mrs. A. E. Temple, Mrs. C. M. Sugar, Mrs. F. E. Jensen, Gus C. McKee, Mrs. W. S. Sipple, Miss Frances Holst, Mrs. T. S. Stauffer, Master Howard Stauffer, H. Corday, Mrs. W. H. Holsinger, F. L. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Trotter, Miss Garnet Trotter, Mrs. G. N. Cornell, A. W. Buchanan, wife and son.

**ISLAND BREVITIES.**  
Capt. Hensler, Dr. T. White and Frank Cochran returned from the chase after wild goats yesterday loaded with spoils.

Miss Margaret Black, who spent the summer here, left a few days since for Boston and a visit to Scotland for a few months.

James McPherson, wife and daughter, Nara, of Pasadena, are at the Glenmore. Mr. McPherson has been with the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric road since its beginning.

Miss Story, Miss Willis Story and Miss Berta Story of Austin, Tex., are at the Glenmore.

W. H. Werner, A. Werner and H. M. Dewey of Chicago are at the Glenmore.

S. M. Anderson and wife and J. R. Douglas of Aberdeen, Wash., and Mrs. J. A. Dennis of Highlands, Cal., registered at Camp Swanfield yesterday.

R. S. Kitrick and wife of Croville, Cal., and Samuel Lumpkins and wife of Atlanta, Ga., are at the Metropole.

C. E. Griswold, Miss Bonnie Griswold of Chicago and Miss Kettie Ballard of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are guests at the Metropole.

Miss Madge Anshin, who has been one of the efficient and painstaking clerks in the Avalon postoffice during the summer, left for her home in Los Angeles today.

Mrs. A. M. Sagar, Mrs. F. B. Jemison, Mrs. J. M. Sagar and Miss Fannan are in the camp here for two weeks, returned home today.

For a week, Miss Frances Barber and Miss Louise Rosby have come over today for a short stay at Camp Stay-a-While.

W. H. Cline and family broke camp today and returned to Los Angeles.

S. K. Lindley, the real-estate agent, today returned to Los Angeles. Mr. Lindley of Los Angeles and Mrs. H. Leonard of Union City, Mich., at the Grand View today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cockran and daughter returned home today.

Mrs. E. A. Barber returned to the island for another short stay today.

Coronado Tent City and Avalon have furnished tents by Swanfield.

September is the finest month at Catalina. Grand View Hotel still open.

## DISEASES OF MEN.

Every man who suffers from disease, weakness, nervous or blood diseases, should bear in mind the following important facts:

1. We are the largest, oldest, best known specialists on the Coast.
2. We have treated over 50,000 patients.
3. We have every curative agent that medical science has devised, and our treatment is wholesome, strengthening and positive.
4. We have had more experience in curing men than any physicians in the west, and the results prove that our methods are more certain and better.
5. We never make use of medicines which will leave a bad effect on the system.
6. We are pleased to accord a free consultation to any man who believes himself afflicted with disease, and if treatment is desired, our fees are moderate and payment is arranged to suit the convenience of patients.
7. We have perfected a system of home treatment that enables these men not living in the city to obtain the full benefit of the institution without absence from home or work. Particulars sent free on request in plain envelope.

**DR. MEYERS & CO.,** 215 SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles.  
HOURS—Daily, 9 to 12; 1 to 4; Evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 12.

## WHY NOT PREVENT

The later stages of any illness by consulting skillful and experienced physicians? Why wait until others have failed? Call now on DR. KING & CO., expert specialists in all Disorders of Men, and save time, money and pain. They offer free consultation and supply All Medicine and Appliances.

Payments may be made at the convenience of patients. Persons at a distance can be cured at home. Correspondence confidential. Write for Free Book, "Medical Guide," and Question List.

**DR. KING & CO.**  
130 1-2 South Spring Street. Los Angeles, Cal.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

The Salt Lake route people expect to let the contract for thirty miles of their road between Hobart Station and Pomona next Monday. It had been hoped that this action would have taken place yesterday, but a few of the bids are so close it takes careful figuring to get at the exact figures.

J. Ross Clark states that he has heard from T. E. Gibbon, Esq., at Salt Lake that he expects to be home next week. Beyond that Mr. Clark says he has no advice from Salt Lake.

The total number of Epworth Leaguers who came from the East to San Francisco in the last week of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway, the trolley line to Santa Monica, will make some important changes in its time schedule, effective September 17. The fifteen-minute service will be withdrawn and instead cars will leave the Fourth-street station at the following intervals: At 6:35 and 7:05 a.m.; then five and thirty-five minutes after that hour to 7:35 p.m.; then 8:35, 9:35, 10:35 and 11:35 p.m. The "Flyer" will continue to run as follows: Leave Los Angeles at 6:05, 6:35 and 7:05 a.m.; leave Ocean Park and Santa Monica for Los Angeles at 6:45, 7:15 and 7:45 a.m.; then thirty-five and fifty-five minutes after that hour to 8:35; then 9:35, 10:35 and 11:35 p.m. The "Flyer" will leave Ocean Park at 6:50, 7:20 and 7:50 a.m.

There are more or less definite rumors about at this end that the Salt Lake route people and the Oregon Short Line have about reached the end of negotiations, which will be a practical compromise by which the disputes as to rights of way will be brought to an end. This will result in pushing the Salt Lake route line through more expeditiously.

## SAN DIEGO.

**TRAITORS PUNISHED.**  
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.] SAN DIEGO, Sept. 14.—Speaking of the words about the dead President caused three men to be roughly handled shortly after the news came from Buffalo. On Fourth street, an unknown man made a disparaging remark about the late President, upon C. M. Meins of the Rural Californian proceeded to chastise him. While he was doing so another man came to the rescue of the editorial opponent, and Meins, who is a powerful man, thrashed the two.

About the same time on Fifth street an unknown man made the remark, "It served McKinley right." A citizen who heard it, promptly gave him a stinging lesson. The offender interfered, not, however, to protect the man, but to thump him, which they did very thoroughly.

## SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost vitality that free trial packages to all who write. It is a home remedy that can be used by any man from any form of sexual weakness resulting from youth, overwork, or other causes, and restores memory, or "back" and "nerve" and cures themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the diseased location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the most stubborn and chronic cases of loss of vitality, and restores the natural functions and has been used by thousands of men who have been reduced to the State Medical Institute, 121 Eleventh Street, New York City, and who have been cured by its use.

For a free trial package, send your name and address to the State Medical Institute, 121 Eleventh Street, New York City, and who have been cured by its use.

W. H. Cline and family broke camp today and returned to Los Angeles.

S. K. Lindley, the real-estate agent, today returned to Los Angeles. Mr. Lindley of Los Angeles and Mrs. H. Leonard of Union City, Mich., at the Grand View today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cockran and daughter returned home today.

Mrs. E. A. Barber returned to the island for another short stay today.

Coronado Tent City and Avalon have furnished tents by Swanfield.



## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—The Majestic.

ORPHEUM—Vocalists.

## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

## Minister's Death.

Rev. H. Elliott Ward of the East Eighth Street Christian Church returned yesterday from his three weeks' vacation in Little Bear Valley. He shot a fine buck deer while in the mountains.

## No Band Concerts.

There will be no band concerts at the park today, owing to the death of the President. The sub-aquatic entertainment to be given by Capt. George Whistler at Westlake Park has been postponed a week for the same reason.

## A Duck Duck.

A duck typical of Southern California and showing the productiveness of the country, is owned by Mrs. Cole of No. 221 East Twenty-third street. Since October 1, 1933, being then five months old, the duck has laid 215 eggs.

## Temperance Meeting.

Col. John Robert, the noted temperance speaker, will address the Loyd Temperance Legion Sunday at 2:45 p.m. at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Hill and Broadway. Members and friends are requested to be present.

## Woman Bitten by a Dog.

Mrs. Isabelle Martinez was bitten by a dog at her home, No. 229 Ann street, yesterday, and her injury was treated at the Receiving Hospital. The woman had a severe wound on the fleshy part of her right hand.

## Frank Egg.

Charles Ringel exhibited in The Times office yesterday an abnormally large hen's egg, inside of which was another perfectly formed egg, with a hard shell. The inside egg was almost as large as the average egg. The double egg was laid by one of Mr. Ringel's hens.

## In Maudslayi.

At the call of President L. C. Gates, a special meeting of the Union League will be held next Tuesday at 8 o'clock at the clubhouse in the Workman Block, No. 2024 South Spring street, for the purpose of passing fitting resolutions of regret and condolence because of the President's death.

## Escaped Prisoner Arrested.

George Dowler, an escaped prisoner from the City Jail, was recaptured yesterday afternoon and sent to the jail to fill out a ninety-days sentence. Dowler was a stable trustee, and after serving out two weeks in his cell, he escaped about seven months ago.

## Collided With a Street Car.

Henry Leiding, a baker who resides at No. 1845 East First street, was severely injured at the corner of Fourth and San Pedro streets yesterday morning when his wagon collided with a street car. The wagon was smashed to splinters, and Leiding was thrown under the wreck. He sustained a dislocation and sprain of the right shoulder.

## Lebanonian Banquet.

The yearly picnic and reunion of the Lebanese Club, composed of former residents of Lebanon, N. H., was held in East Los Angeles Park Saturday. About 500 members were present.

Addresses were made by Rev. W. D. Fuller, Dr. J. H. Martin and Prof. C. C. Boynton. The following officers were elected: President, E. J. Durant; vice-president, Dr. J. H. Martin; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Greiner; M. Smith; historian, Capt. F. Davis; executive committee, Mrs. O. J. Muehlen, Mrs. R. T. Fiden, Mrs. C. C. Boynton, Mrs. J. H. Martin and Mrs. F. Davis; essayist, Rev. W. D. Fuller.

## REVIEWS.

Estimated patrons: It is our pleasure to inform you that in accordance with the schedule of the fashion show we have decided to abolish that time-worn function, the formal opening, which has always been a bore to ladies of good taste who object to having hats that may become theirs, "tried on" by others, and possibly copied in a matter of minutes. We are now ready to show fall styles. Models from Paris and New York are here and agents for the "Connelly" Turbans, of which we shall have a line on exhibit. Creations from our own workroom will be a feature. Miss Clara Spier, recently returned from abroad, studying Paris style and fashion, has the supervision of the latter. This is itself an assurance that "our style" will be exclusive and original. S. S. Spier, 121 S. Spring street.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Dismore announce the fall opening of "The Adeline," 313 S. Broadway, for September 18, at which time they will show the newest and choicest novelties in imported hats, beautiful both in design and material; also special attention has been given to hats ranging in price from \$5 to \$10, of which a large and varied assortment will be shown. The complete line of bonnets for elderly ladies that has ever been shown in the city.

Miss A. Clark has returned from New York City, where she has been purchasing her fall and winter millinery stock, including fine imported patterns. Miss Clark attended all the openings of the exclusive high-class establishments, and is prepared to show the correct styles. Opening Monday and Tuesday, September 23 and 24. Maison Nouvelle, 222 W. Third street.

Ladies, it is only necessary for you to see my new fall patterns, and I am sure you'll have a new tailor gown made by me. I furnished the fashion plates for New York's 400 for fifteen years, and I know how to please you. If I make a suit for you once, you will order another. Prices reasonable. Parisian Ladies' Tailor, 522 S. Broadway, Tel. brown 1253.

Send donations of cast-off clothing, furniture or food supplies to the Good Samaritan department of the Bethlehem Institutional Church, Vignes and Ducommun streets, or telephone John 25, and wagon will call. Office hours during summer months 11 to 12 daily.

Patrons of The Times visiting Idyllwild and Strawberry Valley on a vacation can make arrangements for The Times to follow them with Dr. L. A. Wright of San Jacinto. The Times will be delivered in the valley on the day of publication.

Outdoor feathers for trimmed hats. We can make the old tips in plumes just like new; cleaned, dyed and repaired; new colors for fall and winter shades. We make new plumes to order; head a specialty. E. Deste, 533 S. Broadway.

Rev. A. C. Smith will preach at 11 a.m. today at First Christian Church. At 7:30 a memorial service will be held, with appropriate music, and decoration, and an address by the pastor on "Our Memorial Festival."

Herman Lodge, T.F.B. A regular business meeting will be held September 18 in place of the entertainment. Entertainment postponed to October 25, an account of death of President McKinley. F. M. Sallee, president.

Special edition will be held in memory of President McKinley at Immanuel Church this evening at 7:30. Appropriate addresses will be made by Rev. Joseph Wiley and the pastor, Dr. Hugh K. Walker.

Mrs. J. M. Friedman of No. 268 South Broadway, announces her fall and winter millinery opening to take place

Monday, September 18, Ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity cordially invited. Mrs. Vacy Street Medallion has just returned from San Francisco with new goods, and will be ready to receive her friends and patrons on Monday. Vacy Street Hair Store, 124 W. Fourth.

"Our Trouble and God's Will" in the morning, and "God's Eternal Purpose" in the evening, will be the subjects of a week's sermons today, at the First Presbyterian Church.

A competent business man with grit and energy, connected with best running incorporated enterprise ever launched in this city. Address: Success, box 25, Times.

School of Art and Design, 414 Hill street; classes resume Tuesday, October 2. Thoroughly equipped, modern art studio. See ad. under Schools and Colleges.

The Natick House will serve roast turkey with dressing today, from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m., meals 25 cents; \$1 for \$4.50. Music by Arend's Orchestra.

City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works does the best work on short notice, also upholstering. John Bloemer, Tel. M 437, office 424 S. Broadway.

A homeopathic medical practice for sale in one of the best towns in Southern California. Address N. box 54, Times Office.

Accordian playing, 204 S. Spring. Fancy art, side-knife plaiting. Sun-plaited skirts a specialty. Main 207.

W. T. Woods will form a class for beginners in dancing Monday evening, September 18, 740 S. Figueroa street.

Miss McEwen has returned from San Francisco, and opened her dress-making parlors, 314 W. Fourth.

Mrs. N. E. Smith is now showing the very latest street and walking hats at 225 S. Broadway.

J. Marion Brooks has removed his law offices to rooms 105-106 Holman building, 142 S. Broadway.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fe trains see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Band Box is showing handsome felt walking hats, 432 S. Spring.

Dr. Shaffner, Frost Bldg. 145 S. Broadway.

Smith & Ennis (James H. Smith and Charles W. Ennis) are to open a new clothing store on Spring street early next month.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Thomas Culford, Donald W. Campbell, Mrs. W. T. Woods, Mrs. Clara E. Wilcox, Mrs. E. C. Hyde and Mrs. Nina Woodruff.

A rummage sale will be held under the auspices of the ladies of the First Congregational Church at No. 704 San Fernando street, on September 18, 19 and 20. Persons having articles to contribute, please telephone Blue 2500 and they will be called for.

N. Valencia is president and J. B. Redon secretary of the "Junta Patriotica Mexicana," which adopted resolutions on the death of the President Friday night and postponed its celebration. Through an oversight their names were not attached to the resolutions as printed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Willard Winslow, aged 37, a native of Maine, and Alice Churchill, aged 46, a native of Massachusetts; both residents of Los Angeles.

William E. Eckles, aged 33, a native of Iowa and a resident of Sebastopol, and Mary M. Parker, aged 34, a native of Massachusetts and a resident of Pasadena.

Pedro Valencia, aged 26, a native of California, and Consuelo C. Valencia, aged 26, a native of California; both residents of San Gabriel.

Frank H. Morgan, aged 31, a native of California, and Rose Nebel, aged 19, a native of Colorado; both residents of Los Angeles.

C. Howard Pennington, aged 24, a native of New York, and Edna Helen Bird, aged 21, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Myron C. Holderman, aged 27, a native of Nebraska, and Grace Tucker, aged 25, a native of Iowa; both residents of Los Angeles.

Charles Barrington, Jr., aged 28, a native of Pennsylvania and a resident of Los Angeles, and Grace Tucker, aged 25, a native of Iowa; both residents of Los Angeles.

Louis E. Rettig, aged 31, a native of Texas and a resident of Los Angeles, and Marie W. Baldwin, aged 23, a native of Indiana and a resident of Monterey.

DEATH RECORD.

JONES—At her home, No. 1232 East Twentieth street, City, Mrs. J. Jones, wife of Mr. J. Jones, aged 24 years. Burial at 2 p.m. at the Los Angeles Memorial Park.

FUNERAL—At 10 a.m. at the Los Angeles Memorial Park, the funeral of Mrs. J. Jones, wife of Mr. J. Jones, aged 24 years, will be held. Burial at 2 p.m. at the Los Angeles Memorial Park.

Funeral services at home, 1232 East Twentieth street, City, Mrs. J. Jones, wife of Mr. J. Jones, aged 24 years. Burial at 2 p.m. at the Los Angeles Memorial Park.



## Finest Optical Service.

THE eye service we offer has never been excelled. Every instrument and appliance science demands is here. We have the finest and most experienced optician on the coast. Our service for examining eyes is free.

—\*—\*—\*—  
 Rimless Eyeglasses, gold filled mountings \$3.00  
 Rimless Eyeglasses, solid gold mountings \$5.00  
 Riding Bow Frames, solid gold \$2.50  
 —\*—\*—\*—

## Repair Prices.

Watches Cleared 70c.  
 New Main Spring 80c.  
 New Case Spring 80c.  
 New Roller Jewel 80c.  
 New Hands put on 15c.  
 New Crystal put in 10c.



305 SOUTH BROADWAY

## We Commence Foot-Form Shoes

## Ye Colonial For Ladies.

The latest New York style. It is a very swell low shoe, made of patent calf, with gold buckles; light well sole.

Price \$5.00.

Our expert shoemakers will fix your old shoes to look like new.

Fourth and Broadway

## Magnin &amp; Co.

251 South Broadway

## Newest Waists.

We make them in our own factory. Follow the lines of the prettiest styles—make nothing that is undecorated, tedious, wool and metallic valances, or anything that is not in the latest and most modern styles.

Sanborn Vail & Co.

## Artists' Materials.

Ours is the most complete artists' materials supply house in the city. Oil, water color and china painting materials, photography machines and a new lot of superior quality china, wood-carving and leather articles for burning, just received.

357 50 BROADWAY

YES, YES, AWFULLY BUSY.

Not Much Time to Talk, the Bargains

Do That

The sale of waste makes Morgrove's store crowded, and no wonder, when the very best underwear and hosiery are sold at 50c. No. 25, 26 and 27, there's a store to a crowd. Morgrove bought a New York manufacturer's entire stock at was the dollar, and he is now selling them all day and every day till closed. All newest goods and styles; no "back numbers." Come and see them and relate. 210 E. Spring st.

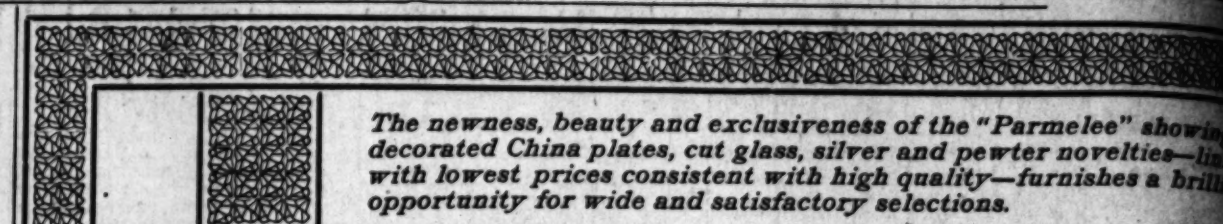
The Latest Scandal.

When a lady removed the other day that for Morgrove's to sell such lovely duck skirts for 50c, and such beautiful coat-cloth skirts and pajama wrappers at 50c, was "perfectly scandalous," she was merely using a figure of speech. It is Morgrove's that is the scandal, and the scandal is the bargain presented. You yourself will be equally astonished when you see them. The skirts are in white and in shades of tan and gray, and are beautifully trimmed at \$1; and the wrappers are very beautiful in style and prettily trimmed, only 50c. And while you are there, take a look at those "Buster" coats, exclusive at Morgrove's, 125 E. Spring st.

Wigs and Toupees

Made to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Schaeffer & Co., 207 S. Broadway.

Morgrove's Rheumatism Cure is a specific, relieves rheumatic pains in any part of the body in three hours; positively cures in a few days. 25 cents at any drug store, or 12th and Broadway, New York City.



The newness, beauty and exclusiveness of the "Parmelee" showing decorated China plates, cut glass, silver and pewter novelties—likewise with lowest prices consistent with high quality—furnishes a brilliant opportunity for wide and satisfactory selections.

Rich Cut Glass and Quadruple Silverplate Ware....

## Direct Importation—Fine China....

A comprehensive display of new patterns and splendid productions from most famous makers. The broadest variety and the most beautiful designs shown west of the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps no other house on the Pacific Coast ever before exhibited so much artistic beauty and universal newness as is here now.

Fine Silver Novelties.

Celebrated "Reed and Barton" Make. This famous brand is recognized the finest and highest grade Quadruple Silver Plated Ware on the market today without a single exception. Here are specimens:

Fruit Bowls from \$4.50 to \$10.00  
 Cake Baskets, 12 styles, \$4.25 to \$10  
 Bread Baskets from \$4.50 to \$6.00  
 Whipped Cream Bowl and plate \$7.25  
 Beautiful Card Trays only \$2.75  
 Sugar Bowl and Creamer \$8 to \$11  
 Syrup Jug and Plate, \$5.00 to \$6.00

Reed and Barton quadruple silver plated four-piece Tea Set, satin finish, rocco decoration; Tea pot, cream pitcher, sugar bowl and spoon holder—per set, \$20.00.

Same as above, bright finish, head edge decoration—per set, \$28.00.

Same in French gray finish, Louis XV decorations—per set, \$38.00.

## Parmelee-Dohrmann Co.,

232-234 South Spring Street.

GOOD WINE.

We are Growers and Pressers of

PEERLESS BRAND

## WINE

Never sell any under five years' age. Warranted every drop pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, etc.

75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per gallon.

According to age.

Free samples—no bar.

SO. CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

220 W. Fourth St.

Tel. M 332.

GOOD WINE.

We are Growers and Pressers of

PEERLESS BRAND

## WINE

Never sell any under five years' age. Warranted every drop pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, etc.

75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per gallon.

According to age.

Free samples—no bar.

SO. CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

220 W. Fourth St.

Tel. M 332.

GOOD WINE.

We are Growers and Pressers of

PEERLESS BRAND

## WINE

Never sell any under five years' age. Warranted every drop pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, etc.

75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per gallon.

According to age.

Free samples—no bar.

SO. CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

220 W. Fourth St.

Tel. M 332.

GOOD WINE.

We are Growers and Pressers of

PEERLESS BRAND

## WINE

Never sell any under five years' age. Warranted every drop pure Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscat, etc.

75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per gallon.

According to age.

Free samples—no bar.

SO. CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

220 W. Fourth St.

Tel. M 332.



XX<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

THEATERS—

**OPHEUM**—Regular Matinee Today! Any Seat 25c! Children 10c!  
Nine Big New Acts—A Monster Bill.

## The Great Powell

And His Company—An Illusionist who will astound and mystify the Los Angeles public.

## LA VALLEE TRIO

Three beautiful young girls—Skilled performers on lary and violin.

## LOTTY—IN POSES PLASTIQUE

A nervously clever and artistic exploitation of feminine beauty and rare electrical effects, conceived and executed in exquisite taste.

**The Five Sunbeams**  
Vivacious singing and dancing English girls.

**Memphis Kennedy**  
Blackface musical comedian.

**Carter Brothers**  
Dancing acrobats.

**Lucille Saunders**  
Great contralto singer—new songs.

**Little Jennie Metzler.**

**The Biograph.**

SEE THE STAR THEATER TORN DOWN IN SIXTY SECONDS—A MARVELOUS FEAT.

**LOS ANGELES THEATRE**—H. C. WYATT, Lessee and Manager

## THREE NIGHTS ONLY

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY  
SEPT. 19, 20, 21, SATURDAY  
AND SUNDAY

## CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL

IN R. MARSHALL'S COMEDY OF ROMANCE

## "A Royal Family"

AS PRESENTED BY MISS RUSSELL FOR SIX MONTHS LAST  
SEASON IN NEW YORK TO ENORMOUS BUSINESS

**BOXES**—First 12 rows lower floor, \$2.00. Remainder lower floor, \$1.50. Balcony, 75c and \$1.00. Gallery, 25c.  
Box Sale Tomorrow, Monday, Sept. 18th. **TELEPHONE MAIN 70.**

**MOSCO'S BURBANK THEATRE**—OLIVER MOSCO, Lessee and Manager.  
TODAY—ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.

## DANIEL FRAWLEY AND HIS COMPANY

An elaborate production of Henry Arthur Jones' powerful drama.

## "The Masqueraders."

Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Tel. Main 1270.

**MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS**  
With Dates of Events.

## SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—

## IMPERIAL COURSE

## Ten Great Events for One Dollar.

**AUDIENCE WOMEN'S GUILD, INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF CHRIST.**

1—TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1901.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

2—TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1901.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

3—TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

4—TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1901.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

5—TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1902.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

6—TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1902.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

7—TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1902.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

8—TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

9—TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1902.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

10—TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1902.  
"The Californians"—MRS. MERRIE HANCE OWENS, Contralto; MISS MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano; MRS. MARY L. OWENS, Soprano.

**ROBERT J. BURDETTE** Lecturer, "The Woman With the Broom."

**CHUTES PARK**—WASHINGTON and A. ELIET, V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr. MAIN STREET.

**TODAY GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION** AND PARACHUTE JUMP **Prof. Hamilton**

**NEW. NEAR. SEE.** MISS JENNIE LIND WILL COAST THE CHUTES ON A BICYCLE.

**SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—Grand Concert—**

## MOSKIMAN A BAD DOCTOR.

His Medicine Was Far from Effective.

## Looloos Took Fifteen Big Doses.

## Harty Pitched Another Good Winning Game—Dutch Wip by Good Luck.

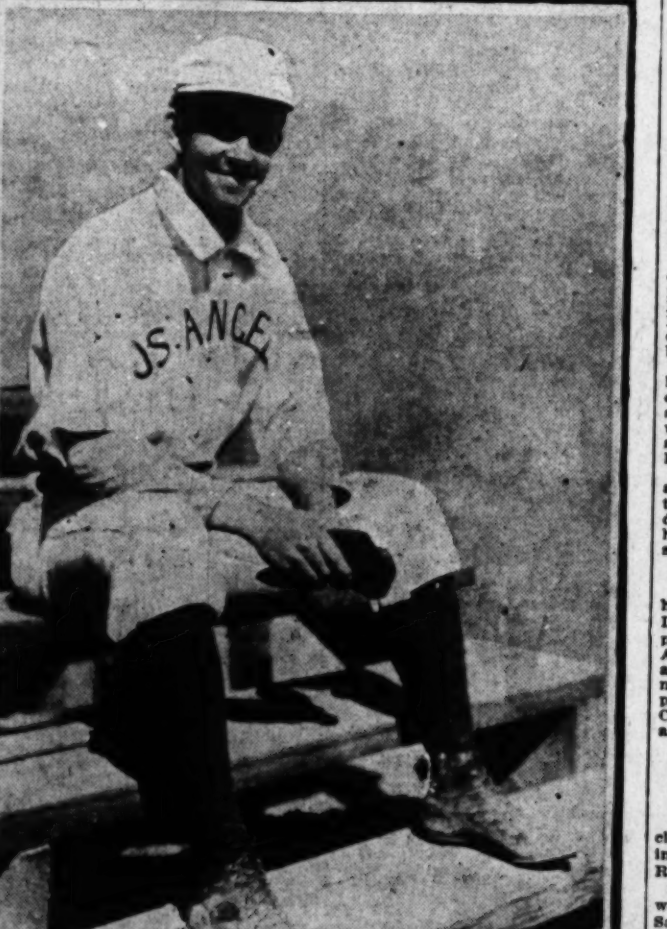
Looloos, 11; Cripples, 2.  
The Looloos made a slight mistake yesterday in the ball game. They evidently took the Cripples' pitcher, Doc Moskiman for some anarchist, for they fell on him like a whole train of freight cars, and gave him one of the worst beatings he ever received in his life. Doc could not do a thing but take what was coming to him and, although he tried several times to head off the thunderstorm of hits, he was unsuccessful, and the locals connected safely fifteen times, for a total of nineteen bases.  
There was absolutely nothing to the game with Looloo Hartwell in the box.



FRANK MCPARTLIN. TWO NEW LOOLOOS.

He was just as good as Moskiman was bad, and only four little swats were picked out of his package. These did not amount to much, for there never was a moment in yesterday's game when the Cripples were within a mile of winning. It was merely a case of how many runs we would make. The game was not entirely interesting, because of the lop-sided score, and the big crowd of fans that sat and watched the sport had fun with themselves, feeling easy and in looking at the way the two newest Looloos killed the ball. The new ones are Hemphill, who has been here several days, and P. H. Dougherty, late of Bridgeport, Cal., who arrived yesterday. He came in on the 1 o'clock train; went to Magnate Morley's headquarters to tell who he was, then had a little wash down to clean the dust off, and finally rushed to the ball ground at 2 o'clock, donned a Looloo uniform and got in the game, being placed in left field. After five days' travel on the train he showed up yesterday in great shape, making two singles and a triple out of five times at bat, and running the bases like a race horse.  
The Cripples' end of the performance can be told briefly, for there is little to tell. As a curtain-raiser to the third inning, Doc Moskiman doubled to the left-field fence. Dougherty misjudging the ball on account of not being used to having the sun in his eyes.

way, Reitz scoring. Then the new curly-haired, travel-stained Pat Dougherty put one out for three bases to the right-field fence, sending in Buffalo. Pat led away off from third base, and when Reilly hit to Arellanes and was assisted out, Pat sprinted to the plate and beat the throw in.  
That made 11 to 2, and the Looloos blushed with shame as they looked at the score board, and did not try to make any more runs.  
To show Moskiman, however, Hemphill and Pat made singles in the seventh and eighth, but failed to land any runs.  
The score:  
LOS ANGELES: A. R. B. H. S. P. O. A. E.  
Hemphill, 1st 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Reitz, 2d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 3d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Dougherty, 4th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Arellanes, 5th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Reilly, 6th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 7th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Totals 28 15 1 1 1 1 1 1  
OAKLAND: A. R. B. H. S. P. O. A. E.  
Lohman, 1st 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Stricklett, 2d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 3d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Dougherty, 4th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Arellanes, 5th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Reilly, 6th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 7th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Totals 28 15 1 1 1 1 1 1



HEMPHILL, NEW LOOLOO OUTFIELDER.

Doc reached third on Pretzel's hit to left field, and scored on a wild pitch. In the sixth, after Mohler had reached first on balls, Streib forced him out second on a knock to Reilly. Streib got to second on Eagan's out on a hit to Reitz. Drennan then drove a hard one to Hutch, and it bounced out of his hands and over his head into right field. Streib scoring on the error from second base.  
The Looloos opened up on the young physician in the first round for three hits and two runs. Hemphill hit over second, and then went to third on Pretzel's miff of Reitz's long fly to left field, scoring after Drennan's catch of Hutch's fly to center. Reitz going to second base. He scored a moment later on Franck's bungle of Atherton's hit. In the second, after two men were out, Hartwell scored on his own hit, and those of Hemphill and Reitz, who followed him.  
Nothing resulted in the third, but in the fourth poor Moskiman was beaten to a finish. Reilly started with a double, which hit the top of the left-field fence and bounded back. He went to third on Kelly's sacrifice, and when Reilly hit to Arellanes and was assisted out, Pat sprinted to the plate and beat the throw in.  
That made 11 to 2, and the Looloos blushed with shame as they looked at the score board, and did not try to make any more runs.  
To show Moskiman, however, Hemphill and Pat made singles in the seventh and eighth, but failed to land any runs.  
The score:  
LOS ANGELES: A. R. B. H. S. P. O. A. E.  
Hemphill, 1st 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Reitz, 2d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 3d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Dougherty, 4th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Arellanes, 5th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Reilly, 6th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 7th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Totals 28 15 1 1 1 1 1 1  
OAKLAND: A. R. B. H. S. P. O. A. E.  
Lohman, 1st 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Stricklett, 2d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 3d 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Dougherty, 4th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Arellanes, 5th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Reilly, 6th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Hartwell, 7th 2 1 1 0 0 0 0  
Totals 28 15 1 1 1 1 1 1

and Stricklett for the visitors. Both were in fine shape, but Iberg was relieved by Whalen in the eighth, which was decidedly a wise move, as he was beginning to tire.  
San Francisco began to make runs in the second, when with one man out, Pabst was allowed to score.  
The third inning was without any special interest, but in the last half of the fourth Sacramento tied the score, owing chiefly to Shay's errors, which were of the most costly kind.  
In the seventh Krug singled and took second on a wild pitch. He was sent home by Reilly's sharp drive past second. This put the local team on the score in its half. Devereaux was hit by pitcher and came home on Sheehan's two-bagger. This ended matters until the first half of the ninth, when the game was ended with a sensational run home. With two men out Shay hit a hard drive past first base. He stole second and came home on Reilly's single. The run home was sensational, as Shay jumped entirely over the catcher, who was waiting for him with the ball in his hand.

**NOTES OF THE GAME.**  
Dougherty should become the best in the club if he plays as well in future games as he did yesterday. He runs as fast as a horse, swats the ball hard, steals bases with ease, and can pitch as good as he can do other things.  
Eddie Householder took a rest yesterday on account of sickness and Hemphill was put into center field. He delivered the goods just the same as Householder and received them, too, making one notably good catch after a long run.  
Umpire Hardie will quit the business after next week, the series with the Statesmen to be his last as an umpire.  
All the ladies who attended the game yesterday were given an American flag with a crepe decoration, out of respect to the memory of the martyred President.  
Reilly will take a rest today on account of his injured ankle and his place at third will be taken by Russ Hall, who will arrive this morning. He stopped off in Sacramento yesterday and wired Morley that he would be on hand today.  
Magnate Morley said yesterday he had no intention of getting rid of any of the players he now has. There are seventeen on the pay roll and they will be kept there, for our next season's team will be selected from the lot.

**LINE-UP TODAY.**  
In the game today the fanatics will have a chance to see some more new Looloos in action, for McPartlin will pitch and Hall will be on third base. Altrock, the Toronto south paw, Hall and Dummy Kim, will arrive this morning, but Altrock and Kim will probably not go into the game. The Cripples will pitch Pretzel Schmidt and the game will begin at 2:15.

**LUCKY DUTCH.**  
SHAY'S SENSATIONAL RUN.  
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Until the ninth inning it was anybody's game at Recreation Park today.  
Twice during the game the score was tied, and at no time did either San Francisco or Sacramento have enough of a lead to be in any way secure. That the game finally fell to the local team was due solely to the batting of Josh Reilly, who made three hits, one a home run.  
Iberg was in the box for the Wasps

## THE ANARCHISTIC THERMOMETER.



day evening at Mr. Chapman's residence on North Roto street, and resulted as follows: Volney S. Howard, president; S. M. Haskins, vice-president; W. W. Butler, secretary-treasurer. The committee then appointed the chairman for the various committees. F. S. Chapman, chairman of the Green Committee; H. W. Blackstone, chairman of the House Committee; S. De Vries, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Robert Rich, chairman of the Education Committee.  
After all business had been attended to the board adjourned to the dining room, where Mr. Chapman delightedly entertained the members of the board with the retiring directors, who were invited for the occasion. The members of the retiring board, as Clarence Ferguson, Fred M. Fisher, Harry Anderson, Dr. C. B. Fupper and Dr. A. M. Smith.

**BLUE-ROCK SHOOT.**  
**LONG BEACH TOURNAMENT.**  
The initial tournament of the new Long Beach Gun Club came off yesterday on the club grounds, and was not very well attended owing to the absence of many who remained away on account of the President's death. The shoot today, which was to close the tournament, has been postponed indefinitely.  
The scores yesterday were as follows:  
Name 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Matheson 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39  
Van Dusen 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31 34 37  
Hendrickson 11 14 17 20 23 26 29 32 35 38  
McConnell 13 16 19 22 25 28 31 34 37 40  
White 14 17 20 23 26 29 32 35 38 41  
All events were for fifteen shots except No. 6 and 10. Persons not entered for sixth or seventh events.

**Opie Read's Telephone Story.**  
Discussion and stories of a linguistic character have a peculiar charm for Opie Read. Recently he was surrounded by a group of newspaper men. One of these confessed that he had lately taken up the study of the Russian tongue, with very discouraging results, considering the fact that French, Spanish and Italian had been comparatively easy for him.  
"Oh! that's not strange," consoling remarked the story writer, "the Chicago Telephone Company had a very experience than that with the terror of the Star tongue. A druggist in the heart of the Russian colony recently had a telephone installed in his place for the accommodations of his patron. The minute the first user of the phone began to talk Russian into the receiver the wire knicked into small kinks like a tensely twisted string. The couldn't do a thing to meet the emergency until one of the telephone men, who had once attempted to missionary work in a Russian settlement in Minnesota, replaced the smooth insulated copper strand with the ordinary barbed wire. That medium proved a perfect means transmission for Russian speech. [Saturday Evening Post.]

"Too bad he drinks. Otherwise seems such a promising young man."  
"True. The trouble is he never fails because he fills full." (Philadelphia Bulletin.)  
F. Budget, an Englishman own large ranching property at Penrith, Lancashire, arrived yesterday at the Broadway with his wife.























# RIPPLES OF MIRTH

Yosemite Diplomacy.  
Gladys Bloom (archly): "Now, for instance, guess how old I am?" (Overturning diplomatically) "I don't know, but you don't look it."

Collective Summer Fiction.  
"Yes, I was going to propose to you before, but the novel I was writing gave me a backache."

"What was its title?"  
"The Frozen Pirate." (Deliberate and calm.)

"I don't believe you'd be willing to go to heaven if you could rise in an elevator," said the doctor.

"Well," was the reply, "the elevator always did make me sick."

"—(Atlanta Constitution)—  
That One.

"They have had only one marriage," said the doctor.

"Why, I heard them quarreling and moving next door to each other, and this morning I saw them in the same quarrel."

"New, look here, folks," said the doctor to the assembled friends and neighbors who were gathered in the parlors of the hotel.

"I've just received a letter from my daughter, and she says she's going to get married."

"After all," said the New York city man, "it's not much of a surprise."

"It isn't," retorted the Chicago man, "but you're talking about it as if you were talking about it."

"My daughter and I," said the New York city man, "are going to get married."

"In Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

"He is a notable personage," said the New York city man, "but he is not a notable personage."

# FELL THROUGH THE SKYLIGHT

Sensational Tumble of a Chambermaid.

From the United States Hotel Roof

She Crashed Down into a Paint Shop and Was Terribly Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a woman made a sensational flight from the roof of the United States Hotel down through a skylight on a one-story house below.

Directly into the pots and cans of a carriage paint shop that opens on Los Angeles street. Now she lies on a bed of pain, terribly bruised and cut, but with a fair chance for recovery.

She is Mrs. Emma Walker, a chambermaid in the Main-street hotel mentioned. The hotel is a three-story structure in front, but as it deepens toward Los Angeles street it drops a story.

Mrs. Walker was on the second story roof placing mattresses to air when she fell. One of the porters had been helping her to lift and pile the heavy goods, but was called away for a moment.

During his absence the woman, standing with her back to the edge of the roof, tried to lift one of the mattresses alone. In the effort she staggered, stumbled backward against the coping, and with a shriek that spread over the house, hurtled downward through the air.

Directly below are the carriage works of J. H. Reynolds Co. Turning over as she fell, the woman crashed feet first through the glass of the paint-shop skylight. Cut and bleeding about the limbs and breast, she hung for a while by her hands, crying for help.

There was no one in the rear of the shop at the time, and her weight soon forced her to loosen her hold and fall to the floor.

When she was found, lying in her own blood, she was carried into the hotel, and two physicians were summoned. After laboring over her for a time they stanching the flow of blood, but not before she had almost bled to death.

The glass of the skylight smashed her body in innumerable places, but the worst cut was beneath her right arm, a wound which, the doctors say, missed a vital artery by but the fraction of an inch.

Mrs. Walker is a young, strong woman, and though shaken and battered almost beyond description, will probably pull through with her life.

CHURCH MUSIC.  
Programmes to be Presented by Los Angeles Chorus at Services This Morning and Evening.

Notes.—No notices received after 11 o'clock Saturday can be inserted in this column.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, South Main street. Morning: Organ, "Anthem" (George Calkins); choir, "God is King" (Wingard); "Aldie" (Wingard); Mrs. Owens and organ; offertory solo, "From the Campagna" (Battiste); choir, "The Campagna" (Battiste); Mrs. Frank H. Colby, soprano; Mrs. Minnie Hance Owens, contralto; T. E. Butler, tenor; Charles A. Brown, bass; Frank H. Colby organist and director.

CATHEDRAL, 19-20 a.m.: Choir, "Twelfth Mass in C Major"; Mrs. Blanche Butterfield, soprano; Mrs. J. J. Schallert, contralto; P. C. Heyman, tenor; and Joseph Scott, bass. They will be assisted by Miss Mary Hargis, Mrs. Mary Allen, Miss Mary Roth, J. J. Hayes and C. A. Brown. Offertory, "Ave Maria" (Chapin); Mrs. Butterfield, A. J. Brown, organist and director.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Main street. Organ prelude; anthem, "My Hope is in the Everlasting" (Albright); response (Sleeper); offertory solo, "The Great Heavenly Choir" (J. Jordan); Miss Ethel D. Brooks; communion (Mozart); organ, postlude.

Evening: Organ, prelude; anthem, "The Life Was Given for Me" (Guilmant, arranged); response (Sleeper); offertory solo, "O, Shining Light" (Albright); J. J. Martin; organ, postlude. T. L. Krebs, organist and director.

THE IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN, Tenth and Figueroa streets. Morning: Organ, "Communion" (Battiste); "O Sacred Victim" (Faure); Gloria Patri (Reynolds); response "Blest Redeemer" (Bullard); offertory "O, Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn); Mrs. Scarborough; organ, "Auch Solenne" (Gounod).

Evening: Organ, "Impromptu" (Leachinsky); "O Jesus We Adore Thee" (Brewer); offertory, "Tarry with Me O My Savior" (Nichols); Miss Winkler; organ, "Gloria Patri" (Shelley); organ, "Processional" (Barnard); Mary L. O'Donnoghue, organist and director.

ST. VINCENT CHURCH, Washington street and Grand avenue. At 10:30 a.m.: High mass, choir; Haydn's Sixth Mass in B flat; offertory, Rosini's trio, "Gloria Agnus"; Mrs. A. Scott Chapman, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lambert; vocal creator, Mrs. J. P. Conroy; Mendelssohn in E flat (Battiste); T. W. Wilde, organist and director.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Twentieth and Figueroa streets. Morning: "Purification" and offertory in D (Salome); "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Caryl Florio); "I Bought the Lord" (Frederick Elst); postlude, "Festival March" (H. J. Stark).

Evening: "Serenade" (Frank Taft); "Benedictus" (Mendelssohn); "A. B. C. of the Church" (Mendelssohn); "O Lamb of God" (G. E. Lake); postlude (Th. Stern); choir, Mrs. J. Newkirk, Conklin, alto; J. T. Newkirk, tenor; J. H. Stephens, bass; Miss Amelia Brown, organist.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Adams and Figueroa streets. 11 a.m.: Organ, "Marcha Funebre" (Bach); organ, "When our Heads are Bowed with Wee" (Redhead); "Venite" (Gregorian); "Te Deum" (Bach); "Benedictus" (Gregorian); "Litanies" (Spanish Chant); hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Mason); solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" from "Mendelssohn"; Mrs. Hyatt; recessional, "March Funebre" (Chopin).

Choral evening at 5 p.m.: Organ, "Adoration" (Borowski); procession, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past" (Croft); choral service (Tallis); "Psalter" (Gregorian); "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Gregorian); hymn, "Father, Whate'er of Earthly Bliss" (Mason); hymn, "Rock of Ages" (Hastings); recessional, "A Few More Years Shall Roll" (Hayne); A. W. Sessions, organist.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Morning: Organ, "Marche Funebre" at Chant Seraphique" (Guilmant); Mr. Butler; anthem, "Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly o'er Thee" (Shelley); Mr. and Mrs. Chick and choir; offertory, quartette, "Supplication" (St. Louis Rev.); Mrs. Chick and Miss Edna Davenport; Mr. Findley, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Postlude in G minor" (Dubois).

Evening, 7:30: Organ, "Fantasia Triphonale" (Dubois); Mr. Butler; anthem, "Leaves Not, Neither Forsaken" (Stainer); chorus choir; offertory, trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi); Mrs. Chick, Mr. Findley, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Psalter" (Lemmens); William James Chick, director.

CHRIST CHURCH, Pine and Flower streets. Morning: Processional, "Praise the Banner" (Calkins); "Venite" (Robinson); "Te Deum" in E flat (West); "Benedictus" (Anglican); hymn, "In the Hour of Trial" (Lane); "Gloria Patri" (Woodward); offertory, "So Thou Lifest Thy Divine Feat" from the "Crucifixion" (Stainer); W. W. Stephens and Forrest D. Carr; recessional, "We Love the Place, O God" W. F. Chase, organist and choir-master.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Sixth and Hill streets. Morning: Organ, "Elegie" (Lenaigre); choir, "Requiem" (Barnard); organ, "Death of Ase" (Grieg); choir, "Peace, Perfect Peace" (G. T. Caldwell); organ, "Funeral March" (Guilmant).

Evening: Organ, "Song of a Hero" (Volkmann); choir, "Jerusalem, the Golden" (G. F. Lefebvre); organ, "Pilgrim's Chorus" (Wagner); choir, "The Evening Shadow" (Ch. Whitney Coombs); W. F. Skeels, organist; H. S. Williams, director.

Visiting Cards, 100 for 50 Cents.  
By the typographer press, fountain pen, and other stationery. Typographer Co., 234 W. First st.

# New things in Men's Neckwear for nobbly dressers.

We've been so busy lately talking School Suits for Boys that we've kind o' neglected our men's furnishing goods stock.

In ended you should know about the swell new styles in Men's Neckwear, opened last Friday, before it is—but be sure and see them Monday. Many of the newest patterns are on y in twos and threes.

Evening: Organ, "Impromptu" (Leachinsky); "O Jesus We Adore Thee" (Brewer); offertory, "Tarry with Me O My Savior" (Nichols); Miss Winkler; organ, "Gloria Patri" (Shelley); organ, "Processional" (Barnard); Mary L. O'Donnoghue, organist and director.

ST. VINCENT CHURCH, Washington street and Grand avenue. At 10:30 a.m.: High mass, choir; Haydn's Sixth Mass in B flat; offertory, Rosini's trio, "Gloria Agnus"; Mrs. A. Scott Chapman, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lambert; vocal creator, Mrs. J. P. Conroy; Mendelssohn in E flat (Battiste); T. W. Wilde, organist and director.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Twentieth and Figueroa streets. Morning: "Purification" and offertory in D (Salome); "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Caryl Florio); "I Bought the Lord" (Frederick Elst); postlude, "Festival March" (H. J. Stark).

Evening: "Serenade" (Frank Taft); "Benedictus" (Mendelssohn); "A. B. C. of the Church" (Mendelssohn); "O Lamb of God" (G. E. Lake); postlude (Th. Stern); choir, Mrs. J. Newkirk, Conklin, alto; J. T. Newkirk, tenor; J. H. Stephens, bass; Miss Amelia Brown, organist.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Adams and Figueroa streets. 11 a.m.: Organ, "Marcha Funebre" (Bach); organ, "When our Heads are Bowed with Wee" (Redhead); "Venite" (Gregorian); "Te Deum" (Bach); "Benedictus" (Gregorian); "Litanies" (Spanish Chant); hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Mason); solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" from "Mendelssohn"; Mrs. Hyatt; recessional, "March Funebre" (Chopin).

Choral evening at 5 p.m.: Organ, "Adoration" (Borowski); procession, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past" (Croft); choral service (Tallis); "Psalter" (Gregorian); "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Gregorian); hymn, "Father, Whate'er of Earthly Bliss" (Mason); hymn, "Rock of Ages" (Hastings); recessional, "A Few More Years Shall Roll" (Hayne); A. W. Sessions, organist.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Morning: Organ, "Marche Funebre" at Chant Seraphique" (Guilmant); Mr. Butler; anthem, "Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly o'er Thee" (Shelley); Mr. and Mrs. Chick and choir; offertory, quartette, "Supplication" (St. Louis Rev.); Mrs. Chick and Miss Edna Davenport; Mr. Findley, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Postlude in G minor" (Dubois).

Evening, 7:30: Organ, "Fantasia Triphonale" (Dubois); Mr. Butler; anthem, "Leaves Not, Neither Forsaken" (Stainer); chorus choir; offertory, trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi); Mrs. Chick, Mr. Findley, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Psalter" (Lemmens); William James Chick, director.

CHRIST CHURCH, Pine and Flower streets. Morning: Processional, "Praise the Banner" (Calkins); "Venite" (Robinson); "Te Deum" in E flat (West); "Benedictus" (Anglican); hymn, "In the Hour of Trial" (Lane); "Gloria Patri" (Woodward); offertory, "So Thou Lifest Thy Divine Feat" from the "Crucifixion" (Stainer); W. W. Stephens and Forrest D. Carr; recessional, "We Love the Place, O God" W. F. Chase, organist and choir-master.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Sixth and Hill streets. Morning: Organ, "Elegie" (Lenaigre); choir, "Requiem" (Barnard); organ, "Death of Ase" (Grieg); choir, "Peace, Perfect Peace" (G. T. Caldwell); organ, "Funeral March" (Guilmant).

Evening: Organ, "Song of a Hero" (Volkmann); choir, "Jerusalem, the Golden" (G. F. Lefebvre); organ, "Pilgrim's Chorus" (Wagner); choir, "The Evening Shadow" (Ch. Whitney Coombs); W. F. Skeels, organist; H. S. Williams, director.

Visiting Cards, 100 for 50 Cents.  
By the typographer press, fountain pen, and other stationery. Typographer Co., 234 W. First st.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, South Main street. Morning: Organ, "Anthem" (George Calkins); choir, "God is King" (Wingard); "Aldie" (Wingard); Mrs. Owens and organ; offertory solo, "From the Campagna" (Battiste); choir, "The Campagna" (Battiste); Mrs. Frank H. Colby, soprano; Mrs. Minnie Hance Owens, contralto; T. E. Butler, tenor; Charles A. Brown, bass; Frank H. Colby organist and director.

CATHEDRAL, 19-20 a.m.: Choir, "Twelfth Mass in C Major"; Mrs. Blanche Butterfield, soprano; Mrs. J. J. Schallert, contralto; P. C. Heyman, tenor; and Joseph Scott, bass. They will be assisted by Miss Mary Hargis, Mrs. Mary Allen, Miss Mary Roth, J. J. Hayes and C. A. Brown. Offertory, "Ave Maria" (Chapin); Mrs. Butterfield, A. J. Brown, organist and director.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Main street. Organ prelude; anthem, "My Hope is in the Everlasting" (Albright); response (Sleeper); offertory solo, "The Great Heavenly Choir" (J. Jordan); Miss Ethel D. Brooks; communion (Mozart); organ, postlude.

Evening: Organ, prelude; anthem, "The Life Was Given for Me" (Guilmant, arranged); response (Sleeper); offertory solo, "O, Shining Light" (Albright); J. J. Martin; organ, postlude. T. L. Krebs, organist and director.

THE IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN, Tenth and Figueroa streets. Morning: Organ, "Communion" (Battiste); "O Sacred Victim" (Faure); Gloria Patri (Reynolds); response "Blest Redeemer" (Bullard); offertory "O, Rest in the Lord" (Mendelssohn); Mrs. Scarborough; organ, "Auch Solenne" (Gounod).

Evening: Organ, "Impromptu" (Leachinsky); "O Jesus We Adore Thee" (Brewer); offertory, "Tarry with Me O My Savior" (Nichols); Miss Winkler; organ, "Gloria Patri" (Shelley); organ, "Processional" (Barnard); Mary L. O'Donnoghue, organist and director.

ST. VINCENT CHURCH, Washington street and Grand avenue. At 10:30 a.m.: High mass, choir; Haydn's Sixth Mass in B flat; offertory, Rosini's trio, "Gloria Agnus"; Mrs. A. Scott Chapman, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lambert; vocal creator, Mrs. J. P. Conroy; Mendelssohn in E flat (Battiste); T. W. Wilde, organist and director.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Twentieth and Figueroa streets. Morning: "Purification" and offertory in D (Salome); "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Caryl Florio); "I Bought the Lord" (Frederick Elst); postlude, "Festival March" (H. J. Stark).

Evening: "Serenade" (Frank Taft); "Benedictus" (Mendelssohn); "A. B. C. of the Church" (Mendelssohn); "O Lamb of God" (G. E. Lake); postlude (Th. Stern); choir, Mrs. J. Newkirk, Conklin, alto; J. T. Newkirk, tenor; J. H. Stephens, bass; Miss Amelia Brown, organist.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Adams and Figueroa streets. 11 a.m.: Organ, "Marcha Funebre" (Bach); organ, "When our Heads are Bowed with Wee" (Redhead); "Venite" (Gregorian); "Te Deum" (Bach); "Benedictus" (Gregorian); "Litanies" (Spanish Chant); hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Mason); solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" from "Mendelssohn"; Mrs. Hyatt; recessional, "March Funebre" (Chopin).

Choral evening at 5 p.m.: Organ, "Adoration" (Borowski); procession, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past" (Croft); choral service (Tallis); "Psalter" (Gregorian); "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Gregorian); hymn, "Father, Whate'er of Earthly Bliss" (Mason); hymn, "Rock of Ages" (Hastings); recessional, "A Few More Years Shall Roll" (Hayne); A. W. Sessions, organist.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Morning: Organ, "Marche Funebre" at Chant Seraphique" (Guilmant); Mr. Butler; anthem, "Christian, the Morn Breaks Sweetly o'er Thee" (Shelley); Mr. and Mrs. Chick and choir; offertory, quartette, "Supplication" (St. Louis Rev.); Mrs. Chick and Miss Edna Davenport; Mr. Findley, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Postlude in G minor" (Dubois).

Evening, 7:30: Organ, "Fantasia Triphonale" (Dubois); Mr. Butler; anthem, "Leaves Not, Neither Forsaken" (Stainer); chorus choir; offertory, trio, "Praise Ye" (Verdi); Mrs. Chick, Mr. Findley, Mr. Chick; postlude, "Psalter" (Lemmens); William James Chick, director.

CHRIST CHURCH, Pine and Flower streets. Morning: Processional, "Praise the Banner" (Calkins); "Venite" (Robinson); "Te Deum" in E flat (West); "Benedictus" (Anglican); hymn, "In the Hour of Trial" (Lane); "Gloria Patri" (Woodward); offertory, "So Thou Lifest Thy Divine Feat" from the "Crucifixion" (Stainer); W. W. Stephens and Forrest D. Carr; recessional, "We Love the Place, O God" W. F. Chase, organist and choir-master.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Sixth and Hill streets. Morning: Organ, "Elegie" (Lenaigre); choir, "Requiem" (Barnard); organ, "Death of Ase" (Grieg); choir, "Peace, Perfect Peace" (G. T. Caldwell); organ, "Funeral March" (Guilmant).

Evening: Organ, "Song of a Hero" (Volkmann); choir, "Jerusalem, the Golden" (G. F. Lefebvre); organ, "Pilgrim's Chorus" (Wagner); choir, "The Evening Shadow" (Ch. Whitney Coombs); W. F. Skeels, organist; H. S. Williams, director.

Visiting Cards, 100 for 50 Cents.  
By the typographer press, fountain pen, and other stationery. Typographer Co., 234 W. First st.

# BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

WE make it a point to complete our display in each line as early in the season as possible. new ideas are shown here while they are new. our customers like to see things first. today the fall display of

art and embroidery goods is complete. items are added daily, but all of the important new ideas are here now. agents for Brainard & Armstrong's embroidery and knitting silks.

art pillows, a handsome pillow, "basket of roses," finished with wide moire ribbon in toned shades; the stamped cover 60c, the finished pillow 50c.

emb'd linens, embroidered Irish linen dollies in empire, forget-me-not and colonial designs, 65c each.

etched wood, extension folding book rack, artistically etched in shades of brown, \$3.00.

bureau and dresser sets, two-piece sets of white ruffled muslin, ribbon trimmed, \$1.25 the set.

extension folding book rack, artistically etched in shades of brown, \$3.00.

wood picture frames, etched in six designs, in shades of brown, \$1.50.

Turkish hand-knitted bath robes of heavy silk, handy for carrying car fare or handkerchief, 75c each.

See particulars of our great ribbon sale in Monday night's and Tuesday morning's papers. Sale takes place Tuesday. 9-10-1901

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

James W. Hellman  
161 NORTH SPRING STREET.  
Los Angeles

Reliable Goods. Popular Prices.

N. B. Blackstone Co.  
Telephone Main 259. DRY GOODS Spring and Third Sts.

Tailor-Made Outer Garments

To every woman in town we extend a cordial invitation to visit this suit department of ours. We will make that visit interesting and profitable. In this space we can only touch upon a few of the many attractive features in the line of

Tailor Suits, Separate Skirts, Jackets, Coats, Capes, Furs, Opera Capes and Coats.

Silk Waists, Flannel Waists, Dress Skirts, Walking Skirts, Misses' Coats and Jackets, Eiderdown Sacques and Lounging Robes, etc.

Our new fall stock is now on exhibition. It's complete in every detail. Styles and Values though, are the key notes of this showing, and discriminating buyers will appreciate them.

Tailor Suits of the latest cut, basket and herringbone weaves, chevrons and broadcloths and all the approved materials, both in colors and black with the new Louis XV, jackets, plain or trimmed, priced from \$10 to \$100.

Tailored walking suits with the new Norfolk jackets, beautifully tailored and finished, all the new weaves and colors, also black, \$20 to \$30.

Golf suits that are stylish, comfortable and lasting, latest models, from \$10 up.

Automobiles, loose fitting, semi-fitting or tight fitting backs, all lengths, Louis XV, or paletots, in correct styles and colors, from \$15 to \$60.

Jackets of all kinds, including the late Norfolk styles, from \$5 up.

We wish also to announce the arrival of our WINTER STOCK OF FURS. They are handsome. See them.

Walking skirts of plain materials, hairline and other weaves, from \$4.50 to \$15.

Tailored dress skirts, plain and fancy weaves, colors and black, from \$5 to \$25.

Silk skirts in all the late weaves, of black silk both plain and elaborately trimmed, \$15 to \$50 and every price between.

Imported opera and street capes and coats.

Flannel waists of all-wool French flannel, handsomely made and finished, from \$1.50 up to \$7 each.

Silk waists in all the new ideas, colors and styles, from \$5 to \$20 each.

A special waist of soft imperial taffeta, embroidered front, collars and cuffs, a silk that will wear, at each, \$5.

CONSUMPTION CURED  
DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 418 1/2 S. Spring St.  
Specialty to the treatment of tuberculosis. Write or liberate

# ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.

Althouse vs. the Peddler's Wagon.

More convenient to step to the telephone and order your fruits and vegetables than to walk to the street to a peddler wagon. More economical to buy of Althouse—don't have to pay for a coating of dust and dirt, and there's little waste to an Althouse product.

And you're not compelled to buy the same thing every day. The althouse variety is almost limitless.

212-215 W. Second St. Tel. Main 398.

# LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

A Colonial Bedroom Set.

We are showing in one of our windows one of the handsomest pure Colonial Bedroom Sets that have ever been brought to the Pacific Coast. The peculiar grace and dignity of colonial days is stamped on every piece—it is the very top-notch of fine furniture-making, but only one of a score of bedroom sets which are almost equally as beautiful.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY CITY HALL

Ville de Paris.

221 and 223 South Broadway.

We Pause



















# A Story of New City Politics, Love, Hae

## THE VICTORS.

BY ROBERT BARR.

(Published by special arrangement in the Los Angeles Times.)

### CHAPTER XVI.

"I HAVE A BAG OF MONEY HERE THAT TROUBLES ME."

THE local train gave James Monroe ample time for reflection before it ultimately landed him in Montreal, with a dilatoriness that borrowed something like an hour from its own deliberate time allowance.

Once arrived, the young man set himself to the finding of a hotel that would not be so dear as to be ruinous, nor so cheap as to be unsafe. Having suited himself, he telegraphed his address to New York, adding that he had been delayed by a break-down of the train. He loitered about Montreal for nearly a week, hearing no word from his employer. One evening, returning from a ramble upon the mountain, he found a surprise awaiting him; the surprise at that moment pacing impatiently up and down the hotel lobby.

"Why, Ben," he shouted, "where did you spring from?"

"Hello, Jim! You are a fine faithful young man, I must say. Do you call this attending to duty? I'm waiting for you, watching the clock hour by hour, and still you are missing, and no one in the office knows what has become of you."

"I was out for a stroll," said Jim. "What are you doing here?"

"Doing? Well, I'm lucky for you that some other fellow wasn't sent. I've to leave for Toronto tonight, and you are to leave for New York. We've got to be a bit lively. Glassthrop & Co. have sent me that \$10,000 you are concealing about your clothes, and I am to take it to Toronto."

"All right, Ben; come to my room." Once there, Jim spoke.

"What do they mean by sending you here? Why couldn't they have telegraphed me to go to Toronto?"

"Give it up, Jim. I didn't ask any questions. Was glad enough to find they valued my services at \$5 a day. Day, Jim, we seem to have struck it rich. Hope it will last, that's all. Glassthrop told me I should find you waiting at the tavern."

"You can have the money in five minutes. It's down in the safe. Where's your order?"

"Here you are."

Jim took the scrap that was handed to him. It was written on a sheet with the letter-head of the Broadway firm. "Please deliver to bearer the enclosed packet in your possession and return immediately to New York."

"JAMES GLASSTHROP."

"Ben, what's the matter with this?"

"Nothing, as far as I can see, except that his means of locomotion are slightly defective. His brain seemed all right. Why try to do more?"

"Is this the only order he gave you?"

"Yes. Isn't it plain enough?"

"There is nothing here about \$10,000." "No. He told me that was the amount in the package. Suppose he did not mention the amount for fear I might lose the order, and that's why he didn't put in your Montreal address. Gave me that by word of mouth. He's a shrewd man."

Jim's brow wrinkled in perplexity as he scanned the paper. "Time is flying, Jim."

"Well, you know, I don't understand these New York people. Glassthrop gave me a torn piece of paper and told me to deliver the packet to the man who presented the other half. Did he give you the half of a torn sheet?"

"No. Said nothing about it."

"I can't give up the money on this. Obey orders, if you break owners. Ben, I believe they are playing with us. I don't like it."

"Let 'em play. If they're willing to fork over five good dollars every day for each of us for the fact of it, let 'em play, say I. Well, what are you going to do?"

"I shall telegraph Glassthrop and ask if he annuls former instructions. He wouldn't part with the packet to Mitchell himself without the other half of the document in my possession."

"But then you make me disobey my instructions. I was to leave for Toronto on the night train, while you have a written order to take me to New York at once. It seems to me merely a choice of which command you will disobey; they're both from the same man."

"I can't help that. I'll do exactly what I was told to do. If anything wrong happens I let my conscience be my guide."

"But your telegraphic order won't be any better than this one; in fact, it won't be as good as the one in this written by his own hand."

"I won't ask a telegraphic order. I'll ask him to send on the other half of my release slip, or I'll not give up the package to anyone."

"But that will keep us a day or more in Montreal, and may upset all his plans."

"I can't help that. That's Glassthrop's lookout."

Nothing Ben said could budge Jim from this resolve, and they went together to a telegraph office, giving up all thoughts of trains for that night. "He won't get the message until tomorrow," grumbled Ben. "And then I'll bet you'll get a red-hot answer over the wires."

"Nothing that he can telegraph will make me take that packet from my safe. He must send on that torn slip, and if he doesn't like that, he can get someone else to be his messenger boy next time."

In the morning no telegram could be expected before 11 o'clock. After breakfasting together, the two young men strolled along together in the streets. It ran 12 o'clock before the telegram came.

honest young men, and he rather sneered at the honest man; didn't believe he existed; placed small value on him if he did exist. Very well. Righteous indignation on my part, a cold, critical glance from you, which seemed to hint that my enthusiasm was carrying me away, and a shrewd studying of us both on the part of Mitchell. Do you follow me?"

"Perfectly. Everything you say is quite right, Geo. O."

"Very well. Mitchell is the kind of worldly-wise man, who, if he wants a thing, pretends he doesn't want it. For some scheme or other the firm of Glassthrop is in need of one or two honest men, yet men who have their wits about them and who will obey orders to the very letter against friend or foe. Mitchell writes to Glassthrop that he thinks he has hit on the men, but he leaves the responsibility of testing that point to his very brainy friend and chief."

"How do you know?"

"I don't know; I surmise. He warned us that he guaranteed nothing; we were not to expect anything; we went at our own risk."

"But he gave us the money."

"Yes, because we hadn't any, and so could not do without it. New York, but he distinctly stated that the money was paid for service rendered, and not for anything else. They can't ask us to bring you back in fact, you need never have left New York. He has not a scrap of writing to show the money was intrusted to you."

"Rather an expensive way of testing a man's honesty, don't you think?"

"No. He's a man, honest, he is a man in my opinion. He didn't need to risk a cent. You hand him that package, with the terms as Mitchell and Glassthrop will believe you are honest, up to \$10,000 at least. You tamper with the wax, and all your protestations will be worthless."

"I love, Ben, I believe you are right."

"Of course I'm right. Then there comes in our cynical friend Mitchell's assertion that a man is honest, he is a fool. Glassthrop tests that, too. He sends me up here with this order which you refuse to obey. You practice on me, say to him: 'My son, if you want to play the game, you must stick to the rules.' Then Mr. Glassthrop answers: 'Come, you're a New York boy, and we'll call it square. If you hand him tomorrow morning that package with these instructions, you're in a fix.'"

"Well, Ben, I've simply let you talk on without much interruption, but you've corroborated my own suspicions."

"Now, Jimmy, come off. You can't steal my thunder in that barefaced way. You've already reminded me that we were being played till I told you."

"Up to a point I had, although I confess the bogus-order business did not strike me in the way you put it. I thought they wanted you to take charge of the package. But I'm knowing there was alleged to be \$10,000 in it, and that Glassthrop had forgotten about the torn paper. But to show you that we're alike in this, you write down what you imagine we are to do when we get back to New York. I'll do the same and we'll exchange papers."

Each took out notebook and pencil and scribbled for some moments. Ben each handed his book to the other. Jim had written:

"They will ask us to take part in some shady transaction which on the surface will appear honest. We shall have to keep our mouths shut, and there will be a large sum of money at our disposal, which, nevertheless, we are not to draw upon, and somebody's going to get swindled by the time our job's done."

Ben's version was more terse:

"We shall have to tackle some job in which they won't appear. They will involve the spending of money that they want to be sure we'll spend honestly, for being engaged in rascality, they will have no redoubt if we do it. They will pay us well, and if we do all that is expected of us we will likely land ourselves in jail or in a lunatic asylum."

Both young men laughed, and Ben said:

"Well, Jimmy, we don't seem to have a very high opinion of our employers. However, I guess you saw farther through this affair than I gave you credit for."

CHAPTER XVII.

MY SURVEYOR IS FALSE.

It was early in the morning when the two friends reached New York. They were both looking for the man who knew they knew they could not see Mr. Glassthrop at his office before 10. When shown into the gymnasium at one of the desks, assorting papers. The open satchel at his side, with various documents in bunches, held together by rubber bands, he handed to the man of the firm, pausing in his flight.

"Good morning, gentlemen," he said, brusquely. "Just in from somewhere?"

"Good morning, sir," said Ben, turned round. "Yes, we came through from Montreal last night."

"I'm from the south myself. If you would, I'd like to see a key in the outer office for that one in the corner."

"Thanks, we don't want a desk. We are here merely to receive orders."

"All right. You'll excuse me going on every morning. I expect Glassthrop will be in."

Promptly at 10 o'clock the outer door opened, and Mr. Glassthrop was carrying in an elderly man, who, with his man threw open the roller lid of his desk and retired.

"Good morning," said Ben. "I take it from your telegram you put that through all right?"

"Yes, sir. Without a hitch; without a suspicion. Mitchell, he added, as if in after thought.

"No money sent?"

"Well, that is marvelous, Mitchell. You are a champion. You deserve a monument. I'll put up one for you, John, and I'll have it erected by the man who got a bill through the Legislature of an American State without bribing anybody."

"Mitchell made no reply, but coughed significantly, as if warning his partner that they were not alone. Glassthrop, however, was in a state of surprise. He said no word to the man.

"Has the Governor signed it?"

"Oh, yes. I was going to leave till I had his signature."

"Then they can't go back on it in any way?"

pono, searching the hotels there. However, it is all right. I sent him the money in time."

As he rattled on he turned the packet over and keeping a keen eye on it; then, as if to carry out the force to its extreme, he swung himself round the room on his aerial wheel, dropped down beside the safe, opened it, and carefully placed the packet in one of its recesses, as if it were as valuable as the money itself.

"Did you not look up at his assailing, unheeding the man whose body twice passed over his head in its flight. 'Did you bring back the book, Cleave you also?' asked the chief, once more returned to the polished deck of his desk."

"Yes, sir."

"Look into it at all?"

"Find it tough reading?"

"No; I got along very well with it. I must admit, however, that, having nothing else to do in Montreal, I took lessons in civil engineering from a practical surveyor. That helped be a lot, as one road won't go straight, and the practical use of the instruments."

"Excellent idea," said Mitchell, without looking up.

"Yes, you got along in this wicked world," continued Glassthrop.

"Now, Mitchell, can you give us a minute or two? Where's that map of Montreal?"

Mitchell rose, took a roll which stood against the wall in a corner, hung it on the wall, and handed it to Ben.

"Where's the Pillageville?"

Mitchell pointed out the place.

"Now, just stick a brass-headed tack there, and you'll have the map of the state in your hand. Mitchell placed the two tacks in position and backed away from the map."

"Now, Mitchell, can you give us a minute or two? Where's that map of Montreal?"

Mitchell rose, took a roll which stood against the wall in a corner, hung it on the wall, and handed it to Ben.

"Where's the Pillageville?"

Mitchell pointed out the place.

"Now, just stick a brass-headed tack there, and you'll have the map of the state in your hand. Mitchell placed the two tacks in position and backed away from the map."

"Now, Mitchell, can you give us a minute or two? Where's that map of Montreal?"

Mitchell rose, took a roll which stood against the wall in a corner, hung it on the wall, and handed it to Ben.

"Where's the Pillageville?"

Mitchell pointed out the place.

"Now, just stick a brass-headed tack there, and you'll have the map of the state in your hand. Mitchell placed the two tacks in position and backed away from the map."

"Now, Mitchell, can you give us a minute or two? Where's that map of Montreal?"

Mitchell rose, took a roll which stood against the wall in a corner, hung it on the wall, and handed it to Ben.

"Where's the Pillageville?"

Mitchell pointed out the place.

"Now, just stick a brass-headed tack there, and you'll have the map of the state in your hand. Mitchell placed the two tacks in position and backed away from the map."

"Now, Mitchell, can you give us a minute or two? Where's that map of Montreal?"

Mitchell rose, took a roll which stood against the wall in a corner, hung it on the wall, and handed it to Ben.

"Where's the Pillageville?"

Mitchell pointed out the place.

"Now, just stick a brass-headed tack there, and you'll have the map of the state in your hand. Mitchell placed the two tacks in position and backed away from the map."

"Now, Mitchell, can you give us a minute or two? Where's that map of Montreal?"

Mitchell rose, took a roll which stood against the wall in a corner, hung it on the wall, and handed it to Ben.

"Where's the Pillageville?"

page you, simply because we want to get the work done as cheaply as possible, and because in the first instance absolute accuracy is not required. Now, if there's any question you want to ask, I'm ready to answer it."

"I think we understand what you want, if by any difficulty arises we can drop you a line in Montreal. I will jump on a train and come to New York, sending you a message that you are coming."

CHAPTER XVIII.

"THAT WERE A TRICK, INDEXED."

The summer burned itself out, and the cooler days of autumn followed, but still Monroe and McAllister did not see the termination of their work. Their progress became slower when they reached the forest growth of the foot-hills, where a theodolite is invented which will enable a man to see through a tree trunk, a path must be cleared for it.

The young men kept doggedly, silently at their task, answering no questions and consequently telling no lies. They formed a theodolite, their undertaking died down that was evidently directed from afar, but this, too, their throat bawled with exposure, wide-brimmed slouch hat picturesque crowning all, produced a general conversation. The father was the companion, for he glanced shyly at him now and then with a brief look that had no displeasure in it, and yet was not devoid of a certain respect.

"Have you been here long?" he asked.

"Not very long."

"You see, one of those tiresome railway problems is to the front as a matter of fact, they always crop up in the most uninteresting places. This problem has been threatening in one form or another for the last twenty years. It is the old fight for the Bountoon Notch."

"Yes, that's a cut through the mountains some distance from here."

"I don't, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I suppose that is what he will have to do ultimately, but such a move is a last resort. Besides, he wanted to know whether Mitchell was the principal or merely an agent, and he wanted to know whether they really intended to do it."

"I don't know, but I know it has been trouble enough to every one interested in the railway. Each road wants to get the right of way through the notch, but the other roads obstruct it. It's a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

and so I hope you have also forgiven my foolishness of that day."

"You are too severe on yourself; but, as one good turn deserves another, I will say I forgive you. Are you riding to Pillageville?"

"Yes. Won't you turn round, or are you going somewhere in particular?"

"No, I am just out for a morning ride. There's nothing else to do in this outlandish place. My father is here on business, and I came with him. He wished me to go on to Asheville until he was ready to return, but I stopped I would rather stay here."

"Then you have my sympathy. I stopped a week in the hotel, and thought it about as bad as lastness could make it."

"I'm not at the hotel, but in my father's private car, with all the luxuries of the season, my French maid and an excellent cook. You must come and have dinner with us, and then you will appreciate the resources of a private car. We are sidetracked down below the freight shed; No. 20 Railroad avenue, I call it; but look out for the trains when you cross our front yard."

The girl had turned her horse toward Pillageville, and the two now rode along side by side, talking, their trust-civilization and the pioneer. The girl's New York-made, exquisitely fitted dress, and her hair, which was down, and who can prophesy what will run over them? You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act signed by the Governor."

"I never denied it. You may depend they will try to have the Legislature authorize a very different thing to prevent an act passing from repeating an act











the cabinet. In the city, Secre  
Long, Atty.-Gen. Knox, Postma  
General Smith, the close confid



## OUR SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

## SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY MAGAZINE, complete in itself, is served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required, and is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The weekly issues may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 Magazine pages of the average size. They will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers,  
Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 4, 1897.

## LIBERTY UNDER LAW.

THE power and strength of the republic is evidenced in times like the present, when the Chief Magistrate of the nation lies stricken by the hand of the assassin, and the heart of this great people is stirred with an intensity of anxiety and sorrow. But there is no pause in governmental affairs, no disorder throughout the wide realm of our country's domain; no panic in business circles and no attempt to lawlessly avenge this awful crime against humanity and all civilized government.

The blow of the assassin was not a blow struck at one man, but it was aimed at the state, at the majesty of law and the protective hand of authorized authority. It was a revelation of human depravity such as may well appall us, and which would make us tremble did we not realize that God still rules, and out of all this evil He can bring good. An overruling Providence! That is what the American people have to thank God for today, and they may rest assured that out of this darkness He will yet make the light to shine and the greatness of His purposes concerning us to be revealed.

The great blessings of freedom and constitutional liberty have we not been inclined to accept as a matter of course and to guard lightly the inestimable privileges which they have bequeathed us? Have we realized the sacredness of liberty and the wide difference there is between liberty and license? The one is heaven-born and holy; the other is altogether a thing of evil, working only destruction and the annihilation of every established safeguard of society. There is no freedom that equals that which is enjoyed under obedience to righteous law, and he who would wipe out all law is an enemy to mankind and a willing tool of the Prince of Evil.

As a people, we cannot doubt that we are true to the principles of sovereign, individual liberty, and yet much that is subversive of those principles has of late crept into our various communities, and the God-given right of men to live and labor and provide for the needs of those dependent upon them has been denied them except upon certain conditions. The right of man to be a man, to think, and act, and decide for himself under law, has been assailed, and thus the very seeds of anarchy and misrule have been sown broadcast, and the causes which naturally lead to such dastardly and damnable crimes as that so recently perpetrated at Buffalo have been set in motion and brought into activity.

Perhaps the American people needed just such an awful lesson as is presented by the assassination of our great and good President to lead them to pause and reflect whether they were tending. We do not believe the work of this nation is yet done, but rather that it has only paved the way to a grander and more golden future, and Providence has perhaps taken this means of opening our eyes to see where we stand, that the danger which threatens us may be averted.

Christian America is the hope of the world, and the eyes of all nations are upon her. Let her not go backward or take one step downward in her grand march of progress and enlightenment. Let justice and righteousness be embodied in all the principles of her government and the sovereign rights of the individual citizen be maintained. A great world power, our duties cannot be ignored or lightly cast aside. We have been schooled in a century of freedom such as no other people have enjoyed. A broad, vast continent is ours, and here all that is best and most beneficent in human government should be promulgated, and the grandeur of liberty under law be most fully illustrated.

## OBLIGATIONS OF PATRIOTISM.

"BEHOLD, I have set before you an open door," might well be applied to the hospitality which has awaited strangers at the gate of America. Many pilgrims from far-off shores have been faithful to the country of their adoption and have died for the flag, and proven by acts of heroism that patriotism does not spring from the soil. But others, who sought these

shores, have brought with them no sense of duty, responsibility, or privilege.

Since the republic is a great home with wide portals of hospitality, the guests who enter should learn new lessons in upholding the law of the house. Patriotism is generally understood to be the love of country. This is a sentiment which extends beyond the love of mountains, hills, seas, rivers and valleys.

It is the love of traditions, memories and those laws which are associated with the hearthstone and the institutions of liberty.

Many foreigners come here who are not fitted by education or temperament to grope with the conditions of a strange land. Meeting with failure, they are prone to ally themselves with malcontents and grumblers. With baffled hopes there comes the conviction that what mankind has suffered can no longer be borne. Their bewilderment leads them on to rebellion. When one key in the instrument is broken, discord follows in the whole harmony.

In the shadow of the awful trouble which has come to the nation, in the blow aimed at the life of our President, there may be seen a long array of the nation's heroes of every clime who have gone by fire and cross into the shadow of death, that the blessings of freedom and religious liberty may be open to the world. Through the rain and mist of the years, the faces of Lincoln and Garfield look across the distance. The shadow of this sorrow has been intensified by keen and poignant memories. The world knows no more heroic and saintly deeds than have been typified in the lives of our martyred heroes. There is not a loyal heart in this country but feels the awful shadow cast out of perverted purpose on the lives of three of our Chief Magistrates. In our President's recent visit here, when he became endeared to the public by his personal sorrows, one of the noble impressions given was that of the shadow of blessing which his life cast upon his home. There was exemplified by our great leader that spirit of love, sympathy and devotion which stands as the highest type in the home relation. There is not in all this land a loyal hand but would reach a touch of balm to that bed of sickness. This man, gentle to women and children, gracious to subordinates, just and magnanimous to equals, who has so patiently borne private grief and public censure, has realized the ideal of the American patriot, and reached that standard which asks for moral life and the "armor of God" for men who command the nation's official service.

The patriotic sentiment of this country of open doors, in view of this dark event, calls for greater responsibility in the duties of civil life. It is not enough to keep the law and pay the taxes. The iron logic of patriotism demands of each citizen the equipment of the soldier who strives for harmony and peace.

A word spoken at random may lead to unnumbered evils. Patriotism sees the value of liberty and truth, and stands ready to uphold the law. If the laws need amending, a true son of the republic knows that the strength of American ideals calls for the harmony of orderly progress in the march of events. This has been the teaching of the greatest of the heroes of history. Of them may be said in the words of Farrar:

"However much the dreams of human pride and splendor of human intellect pass away, the lives and labors of good men in no wise pass away with their external surroundings. Nay, for rather they are the seed sown in weeping, of which others, it may be, long centuries afterward, gather in the sheaves with joy."

L. F. H.

## CURRENT EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Shaffer is gradually awakening to the fact that manufacturers prefer to manage their own business.—[New York Mail and Express.]

If the scheme to ship American milk to Germany is carried no doubt we shall hear a low, mournful protest from the pauper cow of Europe.—[Chicago News.]

Since the ladies are taking such an interest in the Sampson-Schley controversy that they do not speak as they pass by it has taken on a really dangerous phase.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

A man who has recently crossed the ocean in an open boat swears he saw the sea serpent and tried to lasso it, but just failed. Probably his flask gave out about that time, or he would have succeeded.—[Omaha News.]

We do not believe the report that Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, is angry because a cheap cigar has been named after him. The greatest number of voters are always the smokers of dried cabbage leaves.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A Missouri farmer has just disposed of his apple crop for \$6600. Now he is going to bring his wife and children to see the Pan-American Exposition, while the man who sticks to the city, and affects to scorn the farmer, must keep plugging away for his \$15 per.—[Buffalo Times.]

The American wheat farmers are not the only lucky people this year; the salmon canners are also doing well. It is said that the Puget Sound packers will be able to sell their entire pack for this year in the United States. The pack is one of the largest on record.—[Spokane Spokesman-Review.]

Nothing truer was ever said than that there is a gold mine under every foot of Georgia soil. And, in most instances it can be more profitably worked with a plow and hoe than with pick and shovel. In other words, every farm in Georgia is a gold mine in itself when intelligence and industry are behind it.—[Atlanta Journal.]

## GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN.

By a Special Contributor.

I HAVE but to walk a bit, turn a corner, take a few more steps, to come in full view of a row of pepper trees. While I enjoy the view, my head to the left, and lo! mine eyes behold a disheveled old man, with a white beard and a white hair, straightway all the gardens of romance, and history run riot before me.

Plainly, this garden has not the spaciousness of a queenly Trianon, nor the park-like dimensions of the beautiful Watteau groups were wont to themselves—in fact, it is not suggestive of a garden.

Ah, could I view it by moonlight, might I see garden where Maud "In gloss of satin and pearls," vied with the flowers in loveliness? Is no "passion flower, at the gate," and, on the whole, I like this garden best in the full moonlight. Neither does my fancy transport me to old England, so I have decided it is simply my grandmother's old-fashioned garden.

I even feel her stately presence, and while it is upon me, I hear the rustle of her silken gown, the side porch of the colonial residence, and the harmony of color before her. I am the prattle of a child and its sweet laughter, and glimpses of its sunny curls darting among the after the fitting butterflies. And the child—oh, it is my mother's mother. For listen! my mother is calling "Kathryn?" and the child—oh, mamma, I will not trample the flowers." How little rogue help it since flowers are everywhere.

Roses, beautiful roses, encircle the garden, graciously bearing close companionship with the larkspur and the shy touch-me-nots, who have slender hold on their life partners—the still, white stalks. Between these flowers and the dahlias for Kathryn's dancing feet; also it may be the upplish dahlias from making unloving remarks to the roses, larkspurs, and touch-me-nots. They are rather disdainful of the old-fashioned flowers that stand so prim behind them, but they do to toss their heads so proudly, in close proximity to the hollyhocks, rise in stately splendor, brilliant sunflowers which dare to show up against the old-fashioned garden. Even the sunflowers have a background of flaring red and yellow canvas, most hide an artistic brick wall—semi-circle in the covered with creeping vines and in whose shadows from prying eyes, can sit my great-grandmother, Dr. Johnson's Rasselias, whilst Kathryn, pardon—whilst grandmamma sits her lap with a vety-faced pansies, inquisitive China asters, and petaled poppies.

Kathryn pauses to break the stout stem of a roganit coccumb, as my eyes wander beyond and try to discern the immense leaf of the foliage, bent and torn. It can be none other than yes, it is the banana tree—and, marvel upon marvel, close by are the old familiar orange trees, and lawn a quivering palm!

After all, it is not my great-grandmother's Los Angeles garden, in September!

SARA H.

## OUR COUNTRY.

Oh, great, grand nation, we do see thee  
The scepter of the world within thy hand  
The greatest of all lands on this peopled earth  
The land where Freedom had its perfect birth  
Where manhood rises to its highest state  
And opportunity doth on it wait.

Our glorious flag waves free without a stain  
And bloody anarchy doth plot in vain  
To murder Freedom, the assassin's blood  
Shall lay not Freedom, but the traitor dead.

ELIHA

September 10, 1901.

## LINDA QUERIDA.

Would you know the dearest name,  
One that sets my soul a-flame?  
Search the wide world far and near,  
No name so sweet as Linda, dear.

All the birds have learned her name,  
All the flowers breathe the same.  
All day long they fill my ear  
With her sweet name, my Linda, dear.

Nightingales and thrushes meet,  
To blend her name in measures sweet  
Through all their rapturous songs  
One sweet refrain of "Linda, dear."

Oh, the joys that cluster round it;  
Oh, the love as I have found it;  
Oh, that name without a peer;  
My own sweet love, my Linda, dear.

When the joys of earth have passed,  
That dear name shall linger last;  
Angel forms then bending near,  
Will sweetly whisper, "Linda, dear."

## HER LIFE OF MIXED LAUNDRY.

"I have lived one long life of mixed laundry," Mrs. Elihu Root, the wife of the Secretary of War, long since, "and now I am a strong advocate of mixed laundry." The confusion in the family has been the fact that her husband's name is Elihu, and her own names, Elihu, Edward and Edith, whose belongings the initials "E. R." are well known.—[New York Times.]

September 15, 1901.]



Quinn

LATCH MAKING

THE GREAT CINCHONA F

EAST

From Our Own

THE United States government has been studying the possibilities of cinchona plantations in the Philippine Islands. The cinchona trees are about the same as those of the cinchona trees of the plantations only a few years old, producing more than four times as much bark as the cinchona bark used in the plantations. The output is estimated to be more than 12,000,000 pounds annually, and the output is steadily increasing. The cinchona plantations are also increasing in value, and the more and more profitable they are, the more they are being planted. The cinchona plantations are being planted by the government, by syndicates, and by individuals. The syndicates have the most extensive plantations, together about \$4,000,000 a year. The syndicates are on lands leased from the government for terms of seventy-five years. The syndicates make certain developments, such as the building of roads, the clearing of land, the planting of trees, the building of houses, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the building of schools, the building of churches, the building of hospitals, the building of bridges, the building of dams, the building of canals, the building of railways, the building of telegraph lines, the building of telephone lines, the building of post offices, the building of police stations, the building of courts, the building of prisons, the



NDMOTHER'S GARDEN

Special Contributor.

Walk a bit, turn a corner, and to come in full view of a garden. While I enjoy the shade of the trees, and to mine eyes behold a garden of the gardens of memory, I run riot before me.

It has not the spacious rusticity of the park-like dimensions of the garden groups were wont to be. It is not suggestive of a garden.

by moonlight, might it not be a garden of flowers in loveliness? Alas! at the gate, and on the white garden best in the full blaze of day, does my fancy transport me to a decided it is simply my garden.

presence, and while the rustle of her silken gown is the color of her hair. I have heard of her sweet laughter, and of her curls darting among the flowers. For listen! my great-grandmother? and the child like to sample the flowers. How can flowers be everywhere?

Even the sunflowers have their red and yellow canna, that rich wall—awake in the vines and in whose shade, sit my great-grandmother's anemones, whilst Kathryn, the mamma fills her lap with the miniature China aster, and break the stout stem of the my eyes wander beyond the immense leaf of the tree—and, marvel upon many familiar orange trees, and a my great-grandmother's, in September!

SARA LIVES!

COUNTRY.

ation, we do see thee stand world within thy hand; on this peopled earth, freedom had its perfect bliss, to its highest state, on it wait.

aves free with out a stain, y duth plot in vain, u, the assassin's blow, om, but the traitor love, ELIZA

DA QUERIDA.

the dearest name, soul a-flame? world far and near, as Linda, dear.

learned her name, breathe the same. All my car, me, my Linda, dear.

Thrushes meet, e in measures sweet; r rapturous songs I hear of "Linda, dear."

cluster round it; have found it; thout a peer; e, my Linda, dear.

earth have passed, all linger last; beading near, per, "Linda, dear."

MIXED LAUNDRY.

Life of mixed laundry, e of the Secretary of War, am a strong advocate of in the family has arisen, is name is Elihu, and her ward and Edith, on which "R. R." are to be

nishings.

September 15, 1901.]



# Quinine Plantations of Java. By F. G. Carpenter.



## LATCH MAKING FORTUNES.

### THE GREAT CINCHONA ESTATES OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE United States government should investigate the possibilities of cinchona plantations in the Philippine Islands. The climate and soil there are about the same as those of Java, and the Dutch are making fortunes out of the business. They began to plant trees only a few years ago and they are now producing more than four-fifths of all the quinine and cinchona bark used in the world. Last year's crop amounted to more than 12,000,000 pounds of quinine alone, and the output is steadily increasing. The demand is also increasing and the plantations promise to be more and more profitable in years to come. At present they are paying from 30 to 40 per cent. dividends and are, I am told, all doing well.

The cinchona plantations of Java are managed by the government, by syndicates and by individuals. The syndicates have the most trees. They have eighty-three great quinine estates which are bringing in altogether about \$4,000,000 a year. The most of these estates are on lands leased from the government for terms of seventy-five years. The planters agree to make certain developments and to pay certain rents in lieu of taxes, and they have to carry on their work after the rules laid down by the government. The private plantations are managed to some extent the same way. They are well cared for and three of them each yield about 300,000 pounds of quinine annually.

The government plantations are conducted more with regard to the study of the cinchona tree and the extraction of the quinine from its bark than for profit, although I believe they pay. They are now raising about 700,000 pounds of quinine a year and in addition to this are supplying all the quinine needed for the Dutch army and navy.

#### Where Quinine Originated.

But before I describe the government experiments, let me tell you something about the tree whose bark supplies the little pill that takes away the fever. The cinchona tree comes originally from the eastern side of the Andes. There is a strip of country about a hundred miles wide and over two thousand miles long, running along the slopes of those mountains from Venezuela as far south as lower Bolivia, which is spotted with quinine groves. The trees are far in the interior and hard to reach. I saw something of them during my travels in South America in 1898. The bark is cut in the forests and hauled for many miles on the backs of donkeys to the river or the seaports. I saw a great deal of it at La Paz, where it was brought to be shipped by stage or rail to the coast. A donkey load weighed from one to two hundred pounds, and \$32 worth was about

all one donkey could carry. One of the Bolivians offered to sell me a forest of 80,000 trees for \$64,000, or eight cents a tree, and others of whom I inquired told me they had experimented in working the plantations and lost. Some years ago there was quite a craze at La Paz for such speculation. The cinchona or Peruvian bark was then selling for about two cents a pound, or for thirty times as much as it is bringing there now. A number of plantations were set out, and about \$3,000,000 were invested in them by La Pazites alone. Then quinine fell, and now it hardly pays to cut the bark from the wild trees, although the conditions in Java and the Philippines are such that the trees could be raised in both islands at a profit.

#### From the Andes to Java.

Until within comparatively few years it was supposed that the quinine tree would grow only on the Andes. The South Americans thought they had the monopoly of the business. The various governments taxed all exports of the bark. It was all shipped to London, where it was handled by a trust, which raised and lowered quinine prices at will. Then the English government decided to introduce the trees into Ceylon and India, and the Holland government planned similar experiments for Java.

Both countries sent scientists to Peru and Bolivia for seeds and plants. The natives there got track of the matter and impeded their mission in every possible way. The Peruvian customhouse officers would not let the English specimens leave the country for weeks, and in the meantime one of the Bolivians poured some boiling water over the seeds. After a time, however, both seeds and plants were secured for Ceylon and Java. The English set out large plantations in Ceylon, and also about Madras. They chose about the same latitude and climate as those in which the South American trees thrive, and succeeded in producing trees the bark of which yielded a fair quantity of quinine.

The Javanese government set out its trees first in the botanical garden at Buitenzorg, and afterward here at Bandung and elsewhere. They experimented for some time, and finally discovered that the best tree for them was the red-bark cinchona trees, which grows to double the thickness of a man's body, and to a height of about fifty feet. In 1860 they had only 7000 of these trees. They have now many, many millions. The Java trees are of exactly the same variety as those used in India, but the planters here tell me that the Java bark produces far more quinine than the India bark, and that the trees yield differently according to soil and climate.

#### On the Cinchona Plantations.

This letter is written at Bandung, in the center of the best quinine-producing region of the world. It is situated in a basin in the Preanger, or mountainous region of Eastern Java, surrounded by quinine plantations. It has also the government factory where the bark is reduced to that bitter powder which kills the malaria.

The plantations are in the mountains at about 3000 or 4000 feet above the sea level. You see their rich, red color spotting the hills as you ride about, and in places you may see the natives taking up the trees or stripping off the bark. The soil here is very rich, and there are frequent rains all the year around.

I am surprised at the scientific methods which prevail in the cultivation of the quinine estates. I have discussed them with the planters, and also with Dr. A. R. van Linge, the director of the factory. They all tell me that the trees must be planted just so, and the greatest care taken to enrich the soil. Oil cakes, and especially castor oil cakes are used as manure. The ground is carefully cultivated and the plants are set out according to the methods which the government experiments have proved best.

The plants are raised from the seeds, which are sown in seed beds. The seeds are much like flax seed, so small that one ounce of them will produce about 20,000 plants. After the sprouts have grown about four inches high they are transplanted and later on transplanted again into the places where they are to stay.

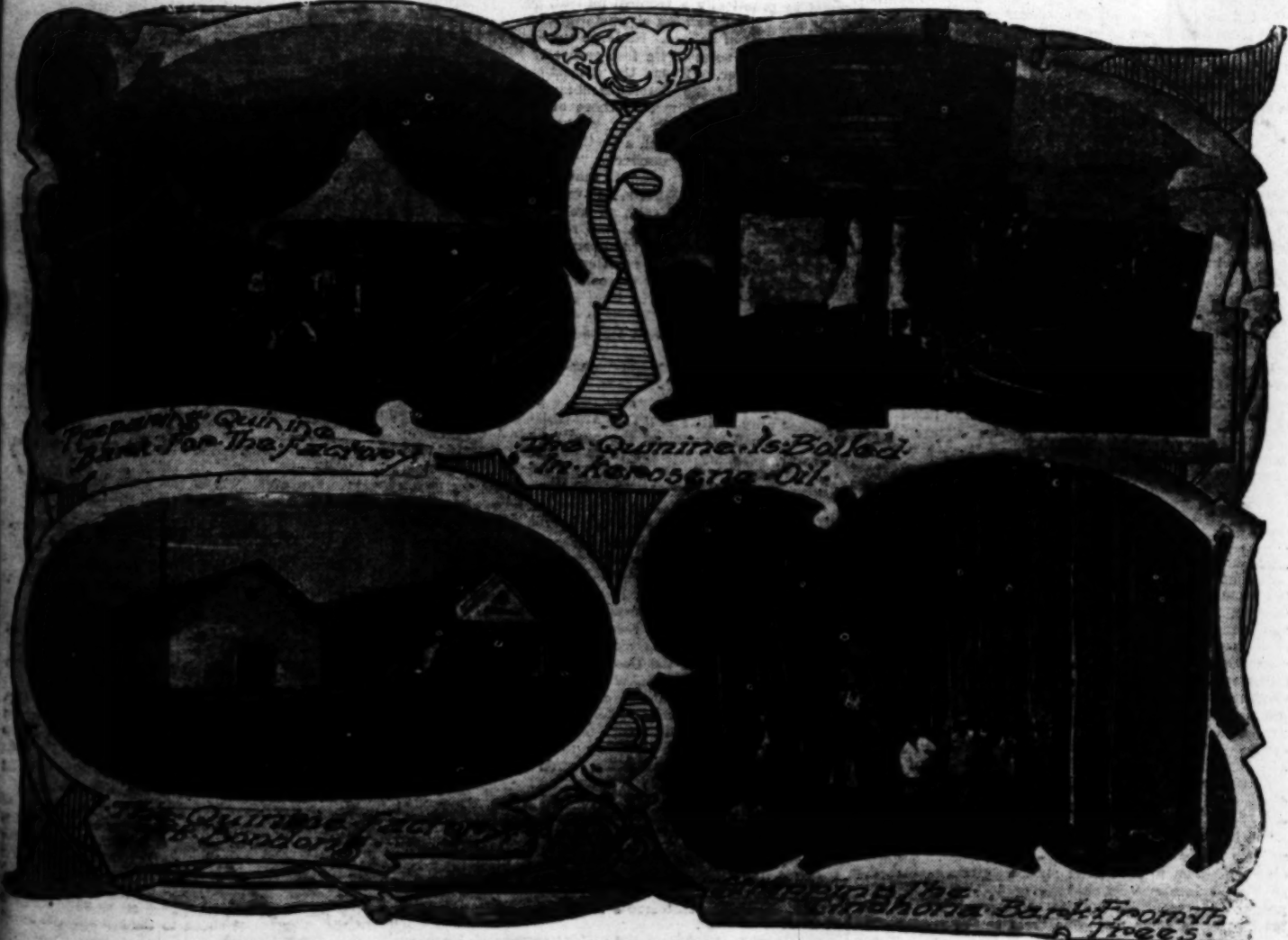
At first the trees were set out wide apart, but now they are planted at every three or four feet, and as they grow alternate trees are cut out from year to year to give the others more room. The bark of those cut out is used, so that the plantation begins to produce something within a short time. The first cutting is at about the third year, and the cutting continues until the tenth year, when the trees are full grown. In taking out the trees both the roots and branches are saved, for they both yield quinine, although the best quinine comes from the bark of the stem. The bark is dried in the sun or in evaporators and then packed up and sent to the factory to be made into quinine.

#### 1000 Trees to the Acre.

Dr. Van Linge tells me that about a thousand trees are planted to the acre and that on the government plantations there are single trees which will yield as much as \$64 worth of quinine. At this rate 1000 would yield, \$64,000, the greatest profit per acre perhaps of any crop known. Even though it required ten years to grow the whole crop this would be equal to \$6400 per acre per year. Divide this by 4 and you would still do well. You could have \$1600 per acre, which is by no means a bad yield in these days of 4 per cent. interest and 70-cent wheat.

#### In a Quinine Factory.

The biggest quinine factory of the world is situated in this city of Bandung. It is under government supervision, but is run as a private enterprise in the interests of the planters, although I believe they have no stock in it. The factory does not buy the cinchona bark. It merely takes toll for its work. The bark is delivered in bales of 200 pounds each. These are carefully analyzed by the government chemists to find the percentage of quinine which each bale contains. After this the





planter gets a check for the value of the bark less the toll, and the bark is now thrown in with the other bark in the warehouse. I went with Dr. Van Linge through the different branches of the factory watching the processes of reducing the bark to quinine. As it comes from the tree it looks not unlike ordinary bark, but when you taste it it is like biting into a pill. Much of it comes to the factory in dust, and it is all reduced to dust before it is carried into the mill.

#### Boiled in Kerosene Oil.

The dust looks like cinnamon ground fine. It is reddish brown, but each brown grain incloses some of the white atoms we know as quinine. The process is to get the white atoms out. This is done by mixing the dust with water and boiling it in mineral oils. The boiling is done in great vats of steel, in which a sort of kerosene refuse is put. There are steam pipes running through the vats which keep the oil just at the boiling point, or at almost 200 deg. Fahr. At this point the dust is dissolved, and the quinine atoms separate from it and go into the oil, being soaked up as water soaks up salt. After twenty hours all the quinine has left the dust and become a part of the oil, while the residue sinks to the bottom.

The oil is now drawn off into other vats, where it settles. It now looks for all the world like clear water. It is really kerosene oil soaked with quinine. The next thing is to get the quinine out. This is done by introducing sulphuric acid and water. The acid takes up the oil, but rejects the quinine, and when the oil and acid are drawn off the bottom of the vat has a sediment of dirty white sand. This is crude quinine. It is clarified or refined much as we refine sugar, and at the end comes out in the frosted silver, flaky powder known as pure quinine. It is now packed into tins of 100 ounces and thus supplied to New York, Amsterdam, London and the other great drug markets of the world.

#### Quinine in the Philippines.

Dr. Van Linge tells me that 85 per cent. of all the world's quinine comes from Java, and 65 per cent. of this is from the neighborhood of Bandung. He says that a large amount of that made here goes to the United States, and that the demand from there steadily increases.

Our government might easily set out plantations in the island of Mindanao. That island is almost as large as Java. It has some of the richest soil of the tropics, and contains mountainous regions not unlike Preanger. If the Secretary of Agriculture should establish an experimental cinchona estate in the mountains near Zamboanga or Davao, the matter could be easily tested, and it might result in exports of enormous value.

At present something like 16,000,000 pounds of quinine are used in the world every year. This is about 9,000,000,000 grains, or enough to give every man, woman and child three two-grain pills, an amount which is manifestly not enough to counteract the malaria and the mosquitoes. An allowance of one dozen pills per person would quadruple the demand, requiring a product of 36,000,000,000 grains, or enough to build up quinine fortunes in every part of the Philippine Islands.

#### The Mosquitoes and Malaria.

The scientists here are inclined to the belief now current at home that the mosquitoes communicate malaria. They tell me certain kinds of mosquitoes are full of malarial parasites, germs so small that it takes a billion of them to give a man a bad case of fever, and a quarter of a billion to produce a chill. These parasites breed so rapidly, however, that a few hours, or at most a few days, after being bitten by the mosquitoes the man is full of them and he soon comes down with malaria. The only thing poisonous to the parasites so far discovered is quinine. This kills them, the blood throws off the organism and the man grows well again. I came near dying while in Ecuador not long ago from the bites of such mosquitoes. I had gone up to the foot of the Andes through a vast tract of flooded country which swarmed with malarial mosquitoes. I rode about for two days in a canoe through the tops of the trees being bitten by these insects, and upon my return to Guayaquil was taken down with a bad case of pernicious, something like the Chagres fever. I had a native doctor who gave me from thirty to sixty grains of quinine at a time and the quinine I believe killed the organisms and saved my life. Later on I met in Argentina one of our Consuls, a Dr. Ayres, who has been stationed for some years in the city of Para, at the mouth of the malarial Amazon. I told him of my experience with the fever and also that I was going up the Amazon. He thereupon warned me to saturate myself with quinine before I got there, saying that the fever germs could not live in cells which contain quinine. I did so, and though I traveled 2000 miles among the mosquitoes of the Amazon I had no sign of malaria.

#### A Chat With the Resident Governor.

During my stay here I have called upon the resident Governor of the Preanger provinces, Lord Van Bethem van den Berg. This man is one of the ablest of the officials in the Dutch East Indies and he has one of the most responsible positions of this island. The provinces over which he rules are exceedingly rich and he has many millions of natives under him. He has a magnificent home here surrounded by palms and other tropical trees and it was in it that he received me when I presented my letters from the Governor-General. He speaks English fluently and we chatted for some time about Java.

Among other things, I asked Lord Van Bethem van den Berg something as to the land system of the country. Said he:

"The lands here nominally belong to the government, and we really have control of most of them. We take charge of them to hold them for the natives in case the population increases so that we need them to feed the people. We will then dispose of them to small proprietors or in some way give them to the people. We believe it is our duty to take care of Java so that it will

support the natives, and to do this we must keep the title to the lands out of the hands of speculators, and especially of the Chinese. The Chinese are anxious to get the lands, and, once in their possession, they work them solely for their own benefit, disregarding that of the people. They do not care if the natives are impoverished. They will establish stores on their lands and keep the laborers in debt by giving them credit and paying them in store orders. This would mean the practical enslavement of the natives. You see, the Javanese are much like children. They have no care for the morrow, and no idea whatever of accumulation. We protect them by holding on to the lands. If we allowed them to have the lands they would sell them to the Europeans, and they in turn might resell to the Chinese.

#### How the Government Leases Lands.

"It was a good deal of a question with the government as to how to manage the lands," continued Van Bethem van den Berg, "and I think you will find it quite a problem in the Philippines. When we took hold of this island there was much waste land, and it was undecided whether it belonged to the government or the natives. Thereupon the government advanced the theory that the land originally came from God to the kings of Java and to the Dutch government as the heir to those kings.

"The government now leases its lands for terms of seventy-five years at about a guilder, more or less, per acre. This rent takes the place of taxes, although there is an additional tax on incomes. At present there are about 900,000 acres leased out in that way and it is the only way that land can be secured. Since 1816 the government has not alienated any land in this island, and at present there are a little over two million acres owned by the Europeans, and less than half a million acres owned by the Chinese."

#### A Word About the Filipinos.

The conversation here turned to the Javanese as compared to the Filipinos, and I told His Excellency that our people were telling the Filipinos they were our equals. He replied:

"In that you are making a mistake. They are not your equals. They are children, and you are doing as much wrong to tell them that as you would if you were to tell your little boy that he is as strong in body and brain as yourself. The Filipinos will not understand you, and you will do yourselves and them a damage which will take years to repair. We try to impress our superiority on the natives. They have been accustomed to look up to their chiefs, and we try to have them do the same to us. It may be that they will so advance in time that we can treat them differently. At present they are as happy as any people of their kind anywhere. They do not suffer, and travelers say they are the happiest and most prosperous of all the natives of the far East."

Bandong, Java.

[Copyright, 1901, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

#### ORIGIN OF THE CAMEL

##### CLEWS SUPPLIED BY FOSSILS—FOUND IN ARCTIC AS WELL AS TROPIC REGIONS.

[New York Tribune:] Many people think of the camel as practically a tropical animal, perhaps because some of its most striking characteristics fit it for crossing the Desert of Sahara. Its large storage of water and the insensitive soles of its feet naturally suggest a life near the equator. Even the domesticated camels of Asia, whether of the Persian-Arabian-African species, which has but one hump, or those of Bactrian origin, which are endowed with two, perform most of their service in what is, after all, a pretty hot climate.

However, in a recent number of "Globe," Dr. Nehring of Berlin lays stress on the fact that the Bactrian camel is sometimes found in Siberia, and can endure the greatest known extremes of cold, as well as those of heat, if the air is only dry. In the region west of Lake Baikal the average winter temperatures are considerably lower than zero, and are often 40 and 50 deg. below that point. The habitat of the camel here overlaps that of the reindeer! Yet in the Gobi Desert, in Turkestan, animals of the same species have occasion to trot over earth whose temperature at times rises to 130 and 140 Fahr.!

There has been much speculation concerning the origin of the Old World camels. Bactria, the little kingdom which gives its name to the two-humped animal, lies only a little north of Afghanistan. And inasmuch as fossil remains of the family have been recovered in the tertiary rocks of the Siwalik Hills, in Northern Hindostan, it has been supposed that this was the birthplace of the race. But Dr. Nehring points out that the equipment of teeth—one of the most valuable clues in tracing genealogies—seems to ally the Siwalik camel with the one-humped animal of Persia, Arabia and Africa. Remains have also been found in Algeria, and the Berlin naturalist is confident that the genus thus revealed was a connecting link between the Siwalik camel and the modern dromedary.

Only at a comparatively recent date was a satisfactory clue found to the Bactrian camel's ancestry. But fossils from Roumania, near the Danube, and from the vicinity of Sarepta, on the Volga, now indicate pretty clearly that the modern two-humped camel originated either in Eastern Europe or Northwestern Asia. The Russian fossils were associated with teeth belonging to the mammoth, from which it is fair to infer that the climate of that region was milder when the bones were interred than it is now.

Dr. Nehring refers to the story told a few years ago by Dr. Langkavol that there are camels no bigger than a horse running wild on the Gobi Desert. Having two humps, they are evidently related to the domesticated camels of Central and Northern Asia. Dr. Nehring feels, however, that the accounts thus far received need confirmation. He wants to see the skins and bones before he will credit the statements made concerning the size of these creatures.

No mention is made of the extinct camels of America

by the contributor to the pages of "Globe," known that remains have been discovered in the Mountains which date back as far as any known and which show a long and gradual development of the race on this continent. Some of the species are even smaller than the modern horse. In the earlier, there were primitive horses in America smaller than sheep. Hence the only remarkable story about wild camels in the Gobi Desert is that smaller than those now in the service of man, the species should be in existence today.

#### LAY SERMONS.

THERE is nothing so comforting to the heart in times of sorrow and trial as the thought that God rules and God is love. His ways sometimes may seem dark and mysterious, and ways past finding out, but then it is that we trust. What is our faith in God worth if it is only when the sun shines, when all moves easily and in accordance with our desires? We mock God if we trust Him only when all goes well, and are doubtful and afraid as soon as the trouble gathers, and the tempest is about our heads. For that strong and living faith which sustains the servant, Job, who cried out in the midst of his trouble, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him," a faith like that we may walk serenely through the feeling that our Father leads us, and that we shall work together for our good if we love God.

Life is never wholly dark to those who have implicit trust in an overruling Providence, and who home to their hearts the tender meaning of the ship expressed in the words, Our Father. This is an ever-present God who cares for us and who is infinitely able and willing to protect us. In all the great universe there are no chance happenings, never the victims of a blind, unreasoning Fate, but orders all things, and out of seeming evil He brings blessing and our highest good.

Are we not apt to forget the perfection of God's character? Do we not sometimes look at Him through human vision instead of the eye of faith, with trust which makes us unable to say, I leave Thy hands, O Father, and would know no will Thine? God is not satisfied with half-hearted trust, and our surrender must be full and complete if we would have the arms of Infinite Blessing and the love of God be our comfort and our stay.

Why can we not more fully realize that our God is a God afar off, but that He is with us ever, close in His love for His children. His eye ever upon us and His hand forever outstretched to save? Some anonymous poet sang the truth into our hearts and we trust into our hearts also, in the following lines:

"God would not send you the darkness,  
If He felt you could bear the light,  
But you would not cling to His guiding hand  
If the way were always bright;  
And you would not care to walk by faith,  
Could you always walk by sight.  
So He sends you the blinding darkness,  
And the furnace of seven-fold heat,  
'Tis the only way, believe me,  
To keep you close to His feet.

"Then nestle your hand in your Father's  
And sing, if you can, as you go;  
Your song may cheer someone behind you,  
Whose courage is sinking low.  
And well! if your lips do quiver,  
God will love you better so."

And the love of God, it passeth all understanding. It is as full and abundant as the sunshine, and only to accept of it and it is ours. A recent says: "It is such a delight to trust instead of to have faith instead of to puzzle; to be steady of doubt." So let us cast all of our fear and get as far as possible from Doubting God. Let us rear a temple of Hope, where we may forever abide, then shall we feel God's presence and doubt and worry shall flee from us forever. "Dear, restless heart, be still; don't fret and God hath a thousand ways His love and help. Just trust, and trust, and trust, until His will be done."

"Dear, restless heart, be still, for peace is the smile.  
His love can every wrong and sorrow rectify,  
Just love, and love, and love, and calmly wait for His will."

"Dear, restless heart, be brave; don't moan and row so.  
He hath a meaning kind in chilly winds that blow,  
Just hope, and hope, and hope, until you know."

"Dear, restless heart, repose upon His heart and His heart is strength and life, His heart is love and flower;  
Just rest, and rest, and rest, within His tender care."

"Dear, restless heart, be still; don't struggle with God's life is in your life, from Him you may get just pray, and pray, and pray, till you have His love."

Then, poor struggling soul, will come holy and trust and the peace which passeth understanding.

The railroads can only do an active business if interchange of commodities is active. The reports of railroad earnings are, therefore, an index of the soundness of the country. Not even the failure of the corn crop and the interruption of the steel strike have given any substantial check to the movement of the railroads (Philadelphia Record).

#### DEFENSE OF

N. J. UNT. L. 1831 W. C. IALLY BUILT A

By a Special

IN VIEW of the effort of recent years on the defense of the country, it seems strange that in the history of the American yacht for the specific purpose of defense.

The famous schooner America, the first British boat in the world, was not built as a racing yacht, but as a war vessel. It was built in 1857, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.

Mr. Ashbury challenged the America to a race, and the America was defeated. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing. The America was built by the New York Yacht Club, and it was the first of a new class of yachts, the American yachts, which were built for the purpose of racing.



## DEFENSE OF THE CUP.

NOT UNTIL 1831 WAS A YACHT SPECIALLY BUILT AS A DEFENDER.

By a Special Contributor.

IN VIEW of the effort and money expended in recent years on the defense of the America's cup, it seems strange that in the earlier contests for the trophy no one should have deemed it expedient to build a yacht for the specific purpose of meeting the challenger.

The famous schooner America, which so soundly beat the British boats in the first of the international races, was not built as a racing yacht. Even as late as thirty years ago yachts were not specially built to defend the cup; yet the American yachtsmen of those days were lacking in neither enthusiasm, enterprise nor means. Perhaps they rested secure in the conviction of the all-around superiority of American yachts; perhaps, again, it was confidence in numbers, for in the first match for the cup sailed in American waters the New York Yacht Club pitted its entire fleet of schooners against the challenger, James Ashbury's Cambria, and many of the twenty-five Yankees beat the British boat badly. This race was notable in yachting annals chiefly for the reappearance of the original cup winner, America, which, after twenty years of a varied career as a trader, a blockade runner and a training vessel of the navy, was put in racing trim at a cost of \$25,000, and finished in fourth place. This was really the first step taken in the direction of building a cup defender.

Mr. Ashbury challenged for the following year, 1871, but objected to the principle of defense en masse, stipulating for seven races instead of one, and insisted on racing a single defender. While apparently acceding to his terms, the committee designated four schooners to appear at the line each day, from which a defender could be chosen according to the nature of the weather. His objection to that proceeding was regarded as little short of impertinence; an acrimonious controversy

Puritan, a wooden boat and a radical departure from the existing type, was built by Edward Burgess, then unknown outside of Boston, for Commodore J. Malcolm Forbes, Gen. Charles J. Paine and others of the Eastern Yacht Club. The Puritan came in for lively criticism from New York yachtsmen when she joined the club's cruise at New London, and the run to Newport next day seemed to show that the Priscilla was the better boat. Two days later, however, the Puritan showed her heels and proved her fitness for the post of honor.

Mr. Beaver-Webb, the designer of the Genesta, and the latter's skipper, Captain Carter, watched this race from the bridge of the flagship. At one of the most exciting stages of the contest the skipper was seen to whisper something to the designer. After the match had been decided Mr. Beaver-Webb was asked one night at the New York Yacht Club by one who had noticed the occurrence what Capt. Carter had said. The designer replied with a faint smile: "He said he wished the tree that furnished the timber for the Puritan had never grown."

Gen. Paine built the Mayflower in 1886 from Burgess's designs, to meet the Galatea, and another and last attempt was made with the rule-of-thumb model, Latham A. Fish and other members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, built the Atlantic from designs by "Phil" Ellsworth, who had designed the schooner Comet and other fast yachts. The Mayflower completely outclassed her rival and forever relegated the old-type racing models to obscurity.

It has been generally supposed that the Volunteer, built in 1887, was a distinctly Burgess boat, but Mr. Burgess has told the writer that she was as much Gen. Paine's design as his. She was of steel and the first metal boat, built for the specific purpose, selected to defend the cup. The Mayflower was no match for her, nor was that year's challenger, the Thistle. Before the start of the first race the Thistle capered about the line with the impatience of a race horse, while the Volunteer moved like a beast of burden. A wall of disappointment escaped from the anxious spectators. "What's the matter with the Volunteer?" asked an alarmed patriot of his companion. "She is tied down," replied the latter. "Don't you see her head sails are

the home run by setting in a gale every stitch of canvas that his boat could carry in light weather. It was a fine exhibition of pluck and his boat gave an exhibition of speed surpassing anything that had ever been seen in the history of yachting, and fairly tripped from the crest of one huge wave to the next. And how she overtook the Valkyrie! It is safe to say that no one who witnessed the sight will ever forget it.

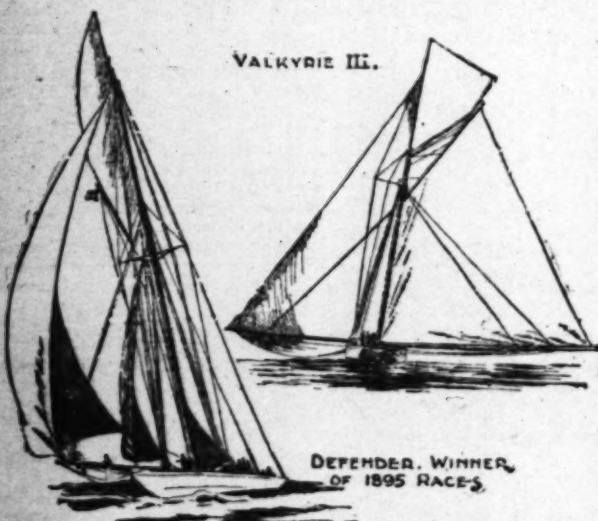
After the Vigilant had brought him world-wide fame "Nat" Herreshoff privately told a friend that he could build a fin-keel boat to beat her from ten to twelve minutes over a thirty-knot course. He had built fin-keel boats of smaller size previously, and they had achieved astonishing success. When he was commissioned by J. Morgan and Iselin to build a boat to meet the Valkyrie in 1895 he put his idea into form and the Defender was the result. It was not the first time that the fin-keel experiment had been tried for the defense of the cup. But it was the first time it had been tried by a master hand, and the centerboard in international yachting annals, speedily became a memory.

[Copyright, 1901, by William E. Stearns.]

## USES OF ORRIS ROOT.

## BEADS OF THE PLANT EMPLOYED TO KEEP WOUNDS OPEN.

[London Times.] The British Vice-Consul at Leghorn, in his report on his district for the past year, mentions a curious industry in which orris root plays the chief part. This is the production of beads made from the root, with a fine hole through the center. The beads are of many sizes, the smallest being about that of a marble. Not many years ago about 20,000,000 of these were exported each year but now the export has fallen to 4,000,000. It appears that there was once a medical theory that the best means of curing scrofula and certain diseases of the blood was to keep an open wound in the body of the sufferer, and these orris root beads were inserted into the wound for this purpose. It is still possible to buy at Italian medical instrument makers' the special wire-grated bandage prepared for the arm in this process. Orris was probably used in this



moved and he retired from international yachting forever. His death in London, in comparative obscurity and poverty, was announced on the morning of September 10, 1895, the day of the second race between the Defender and Valkyrie III; a race that produced another controversy even more lengthy and acrimonious.

In the third and last schooner race for the cup in 1895 a single defender was required by the terms of the challenge, and the Madeline was named to meet the Defender of Dufferin. Gen. Benjamin Butler sailed to America in a leeward race and beat the Madeline to starboard, but was beaten on the run home. He, however, beat the challenger by nearly half an hour.

The first boat built for a defender was the sloop Pocahontas. In 1881 the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club (Canada) challenged for the sloop Atlanta, about 80 feet on the water line. The flag officers of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore "Jack" Waller, Vice-Commodore James D. Smith and Rear-Commodore Herman Oelrichs, employed a rule-of-thumb designer, a man of skill, but not of scientific training, named Kirby, who had built the Madeline and the fifty-foot sloop Arrow, which beat everything in her class, to build the Pocahontas on the lines of the latter. But the Pocahontas was a flat failure. The Gracie and the Mischief beat her on every point of sailing. The latter was chosen to defend the cup, but the selection was criticised because her owner was an Englishman, and the Gracie was believed to be the better boat. The owners of the Gracie, Charles R. Flint and Joseph P. Earle, put her in the contest, and sailing a leeward race, beat the Mischief handsomely in the first encounter, the Atlanta being almost out of sight astern.

The pitiable failure of the Atlanta warranted the authorities of the New York Yacht Club in protecting themselves from any further fiasco: from that quarter. The cup was accordingly returned to George L. Schuyler, the surviving donor, who recommitted it with an amended deed of gift, restricting the right of challenge to yacht clubs located on or near the ocean.

The challenge of the Genesta brought forth two new defender candidates in 1885. The Priscilla, an iron boat, was built from A. Cary Smith's designs for Commodore James Gordon Bennett and Vice-Commodore William F. Douglas of the New York Yacht Club. The

trimmed to windward? When the start was given her sheets were trimmed properly and she bounded away from the Thistle as if the latter were anchored. After the race Mr. Bell, the managing owner of the Thistle, naively said to a reporter that he could not account for the sudden and remarkable change in the relative speed of the two boats.

This match gave birth to a new deed of gift. The official measurement of the Thistle revealed that her dimensions considerably exceeded those given in the challenge. The discovery caused much discussion, and to prevent like concealment in the future Mr. Schuyler was asked to formulate a new deed. This requires ten (instead of six) months' notice of challenge, and the exact dimensions of the challenger.

In 1893 four new boats were built to meet Valkyrie II. Burgess was dead, and the Herreshoffs, who were known as the builders of fast steam yachts, came to the front with a bound. They built two boats for New York syndicates—the Tobinbronze centerboard Vigilant, for E. D. Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin and others; the steel keel Colonia, for Archibald Rogers. Gen. Paine built from his own designs the ballast fin Jubilee, with two centerboards, one in the fin, the other in the hull well forward. A Boston syndicate also built the fin-keel Pilgrim. The Boston boats were never in the contest. It was narrowed at the outset to the Vigilant and Colonia, and the former proved the better by several minutes.

Everybody who saw the two first races between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie was disappointed, not to say dumfounded, by the poor showing of the former in the windward work of the last race. The fault was not in the boat, but in the handling. Capt. Iselin had been warned in the morning by the Weather Bureau, as had also the challenger, that a storm was approaching. He reefed his mainsail, but made no corresponding decrease in his head sails. Consequently when the boat was put on the wind the excess of sail forward outbalanced the mainsail, and made the boat sag to leeward. The skipper of the Valkyrie displayed better judgment; he put a half reef in his mainsail and set smaller staysail and jib, thus preserving the balance of his sail spread, and beat the Vigilant handsomely to the outer mark. But Capt. Iselin redeemed himself on

way because of its tendency to dilate in any liquid substance. The practice undoubtedly still prevails, though medical science has long condemned it.

A factory for making these beads has recently been established in Paris, and the greater part of the Leghorn export goes to Lyons, while part of it goes to Frankfurt. The use of the beads is dying out in Italy, but it is not uncommon to meet with people who have been treated in this way.

Another article made from orris root is the dent, rind, or finger, which is designed to take the place of the old-fashioned infants' coral and assist teething. The juice of which a small amount is absorbed in suckling, is said to be an excellent digestive. This is a modern and a growing industry, and apparently reached Italy from Germany. Now half a million of these fingers are sent from Leghorn to Germany and Austria every year. Orris root grains, colored in blue, red, yellow, green and other colors, are exported to the same countries, where they are used to throw on fires to give an agreeable odor to saloons and entrance halls, while in the form of tiny chips the root is chewed, mostly by men servants, to remove the smell of tobacco, garlic and the like. It may be mentioned that samples of these various articles made from orris root have been sent home by the Vice-Consul, and have been transferred by the Foreign Office to the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

## ODDEST OF COLLEGE CLUBS.

The queerest of college clubs has been discovered by the New York World at the University of Pennsylvania. It is the Tall Men's Club, no member of which is less than six feet in height, and the total membership of which is restricted to eighty feet.

At the last meeting of the club nineteen men, all over 6 feet 1 inch, were declared eligible to the organization, but as the constitution limits the membership to eighty feet, the twelve tallest men were initiated, and the remaining seven were made associates.

The club has three officers, called moon hitter, skyscraper and ceiling duster—president, vice-president and secretary. T. Truxton Hare, former captain of the varsity football team, has been elected moon hitter. Walter Mann Mitchell, who is the tallest man of the club, fills the position of skyscraper and Thomas Duncan Whelan who is but half an inch shorter, will be ceiling duster.



# PREHISTORIC MYSTERY

## PETROGLYPHS AND HIEROGLYPHICS IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

By a Special Contributor.

IT IS a pity that so few Americans know their own country. The remains of prehistoric races in the arid regions of the Southwest are among the richest known. While American institutions of learning, societies of ripe scholarship, and associations for scientific investigation are deeply interested in the explorations among the sites of ancient cities on the Nile, along the Euphrates and in the Mesopotamian Valley, very few Americans realize the vast field for archeological and ethnological research in the sunbaked desolate valleys and bald mountains of their own southwest region. In Southern Utah, Arizona, Southwestern Colorado, and along the northern hem of New Mexico, have been

George, in Southern Utah, is the subject of this article. There is perhaps no other locality so rich in aboriginal expression of thought and art as this is. The remnants of the mighty tribes which once lived in Southern Utah can give no information on the subject. The petroglyphs are held in reverence by Indians.

During many conversations with the old chief of the Shebits, the writer was always treated with cool, quiet dignity whenever the Picture Rocks were mentioned. The chief would shake his head and say: "Indian no savvy now. Maki make 'em long time ago." Along the west side of the valley in which the city of St. George is located, runs a volcanic ridge or low mountain. It extends from a point near the Virgin River north almost to the town of Santa Clara. The opposite side of the ridge from the city forms a part of the northeast border of the valley of the Tanoquint. This valley extends from just above the town of Santa Clara to the Rio Virgin, where the Tanoquint (Santa Clara Creek) enters it, a distance of about six miles. The valley varies in width from 2000 to 4000 feet. This stretch of country is known as the Tanoquint or Clara fields. Along the southwestern hem of the valley runs a low, broken mass thrown into numerous elevations, separated every few hundred feet by a bit of lower land, but all much higher than the valley.

Each one of the elevations is the site of an ancient Indian camp. These camps are extended the whole length of the mesa, and were the permanent homes of thousands of aborigines. On these camp sites are still found the crude stone mortars and metates and innumerable bits of broken pottery scattered about, showing all kinds and designs. There are coiled pieces of pottery bearing the thumb marks of the squaw maker long before Columbus saw American shores. Some of the pieces are smooth and polished; gray, white and dark terra cotta in color, and beautifully decorated with black angular lines. Many curious utensils are found, such as sharpened bits of smooth stone—probably used for punching holes in skins and perforating fresh pottery. There are stone drills, stone hammers, arrowheads of all sizes and shapes, quantities of agate, flint

curling into a gourd-like form to be used as a vessel, and which is finally destined to be buried in a mound up the valley.

Who were these Indians? Whence came they left any history but the remains of the grounds covered with debris? These which suggest themselves to the thought of the canic ridge which has been mentioned on the northeast side of the valley of the Tanoquint is very hard, having a glazed appearance. Struck with a hammer gives a metallic ring. Tanoquint Point, at the south end of the valley, Rio Virgin, one notes at the very point of the stream, an irregular-shaped rock, the surface facing the valley, the outline of which is a very interesting group of petroglyphs and other markings. Just below the glyphs on rocks varying in size from a few inches in diameter. As one passes along, one presents many curious markings. A little way a very interesting group of petroglyphs, photograph No. 1 is an example, containing and serpentine markings, human figures, animals, solid in outline, and, as shown in consisting of innumerable numbers of the hard metallic surface of the rock. These and of petroglyphs upon the vertical side of the rocks, located singly and in groups, dotting the side for a distance of three miles.

Photo No. 2 gives another example of the work. It was impossible to get satisfactory photographs of some of the most interesting rocks without extensive preparations than could be arranged. The evidences of these ancient people were found in unearthing of what is known in ethnology as the St. George dwelling site tumulus. This was in the Tanoquint Valley near the town of Santa Clara. The outline of the low mound is more than ten feet in height, and about half an acre. One side had been washed by the stream, and led to its discovery, and its being reported to the Smithsonian Institution. In 1876 the curator of the Museum sent a collector to this site, and a notable collection of the same was made. The mound was made in any one place was secured. The mound was made most successfully accomplished by the use of water. The mound proved to be a burial place. Quantities of pottery were buried with the remains of the custom of the aborigines. The pottery was rugged and plain or decorated in colors. About sixty vessels were removed. The pottery of the corrugated vases corresponded very closely to the Cliff House pottery. Many of the vessels identical with those found in the Puebloan, Zuni country—the Tusayan and Cibola groups demonstrate the fact that they belong to the same and to the same people. As to the corrugated pottery, quite a complete set of specimens is known as the Cliff House pottery was the first collection of importance known to be made by exhumation. Many of the specimens

dimmed the outlines of mounds into the rock from the surface. The figures on the rock are almost entirely obliterated, however, on the direct influence of the sun, there are about four hundred square feet here.

One mile and a half north of the mountain side from the mountain side of them are covered with shows one of the most ancient of the rock is about 8x10 feet, well-preserved, and illustrating a surface 12x3 inches lines running its full length made by the effort to show the rock shown in photo No. 1. It could not have been accessible place on the rock, convenient to the red-skins.

Having noted many of the immediate vicinity of St. George, what seems to be a fact: purpose and meaning and historic Indians for important to them as the art of writing arguments to the contrary. In his opinion, the petroglyphs works which, among the people cut with penknives or rooms, or scrawl on walls. It is probable that some of the petroglyphs were intended to commemorate a journey, the killing of an enemy, or to represent ideas and they have long since lost their historic interest. Then they to point out springs, fountains with specific statements of the petroglyphs stands a rock about 10 feet high. At one side is a line passes over the rock, where another group of figures seem to graphically describe are more or less in favor of petroglyphs. We must not forget the superstitious element in the mind, for it is not in the future rock, previously described, the religious records of a great victory. The records were made to the Great Spirit, the language was probably came into use, just as pictures before the invention and among all races has marked into civilization. The petroglyphs depends upon an ancient

First, they are objective, be treated as ciphers. It is the report of the Bureau of Ethnology been discovered applicable whether ancient on stone, linen or paper." Symbolizing individual origin, consequently requires separate study, no interpreting laws of glyphs, so far as appears, can be classified. It is the ancient forms, such as only be obtained, if at all, forms, and a thorough knowledge. Tribal systems are, for instance, all in a tribe male or female and every object then with a view to interpretation. George, is to compare them to have written in this way. Upon such comparisons found among the Moqui Indians. The traditions of the people all Moqui. In my judgment, the Moqui were identical with the

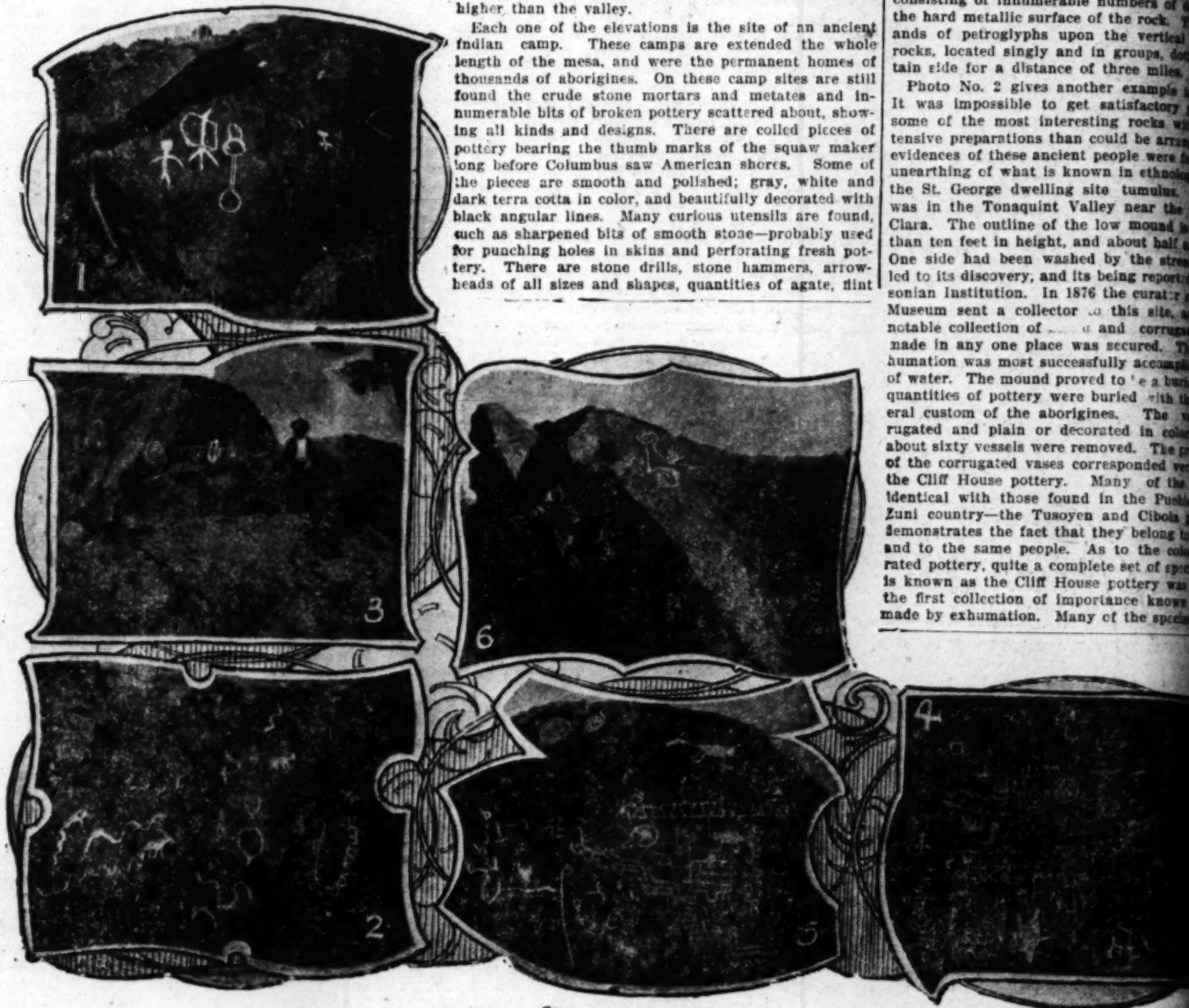
WILLIAM

### REPAIRING DE

#### THE ARTISAN COME TO COMPLETE H

[Washington Times:] casually, to whom one does, assessing artificial eyes, noses, hands." Thus spoke a local features and limbs the other, "we have all heard up," and who, when taken presented, in place of his missing appearance in society, to inarticulate, helpless remnants. Most cases are not quite so some very striking ones. In the possession of classic design, for who, having "pug" and here lies the advantage created by art over nature put up with those with which them.

"We are, most of us, not the features that go to make a face, though we are generally misled therewith, or what we call glass makers? A lack of certain staring propensity, facial eyes by the critical, but art asserts its supremacy over owner of a nez retousse which



PETROGLYPHS SEEN IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

found remains of stone habitations, exposed graveyards, innumerable bits of pottery, vast quantities of warlike weapons of a great, powerful race of intelligent human beings, who lived, moved and had their being on this American soil of our centuries before Columbus discovered America. Such a marvelous field for research as this, if found in Europe, would fire the zeal of the scientific world from St. Petersburg to London. Tourists would flock there from every quarter of the globe. But, as it is, a multitude of intelligent people—people who know all about archeological explorations among the principal races in Asia Minor and Northern Africa—know scarcely anything of the wonderful opportunities for study of a great prehistoric race almost at their very doors.

Indeed, I have found people of wide reading and general scholarship in the town of St. George in Southern Utah, who were surprised to learn from me that well-preserved petroglyphs and hieroglyphics of very ancient aborigines were to be seen within a half-hour's walk of their own homes.

One of the curious facts in connection with petroglyphs is the meager notices given them by archeologists and other scientists. Another curious fact concerning petroglyphs is the weird superstitions with which the descendants of the primitive people invest these relics of their ancestors. Still another strange fact concerning aboriginal petroglyphs and hieroglyphics is that they have never been studied scientifically, while they comprise a rarely inviting field of original investigation.

The petroglyphs and hieroglyphics, carved with marvelous patience and with crude tools, into the sandstone walls of cañons and on the flinty sides of the mountains in the neighborhood of the old Mormon town of St.

and obsidian not found among the native stone. Judging from the quantities of flint chips seen in given locations, some members of the tribe must have made arrowheads in wholesale lots.

All these signs are evidences of the residence of sedentary Indians. The slight local elevations covered with debris, marking the site of such dwellings, also emphasize the fact. The number of dwellings in any spot varies according to the convenience of the location. They are not placed in a haphazard way, nor in rows or streets, but in all the old camping grounds which I have visited, the camps are always arranged in a circle. A camping circle varies from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, each individual camp being placed from fifteen to twenty feet apart, thus giving a sort of court within the circle.

It is easy to imagine such an aboriginal camp. The openings of the wigwags all face toward the center, where a communal fire is being started. To the right sits a young squaw arranging root fibers for her old wrinkled mother, who is plaiting a basket. Here, kneeling by a metate, is a squaw grinding seeds and grain for the evening meal. Farther around are squatted others preparing roots and small game with the same purpose. On the opposite side two Indians have just come to camp, bringing with them a deer. At once the quiet labor of the camp is suspended. The children leave their play and run to meet the newcomers. The old Indian who has been picking away at some flints comes over to hear the story of the chase. He is now telling of adventures of his own; the number of deer he killed years ago, and how he recorded the fact by picking a figure on some rock across the valley. A decrepit squaw has dropped her ribbon of clay, which she is

characteristic of Pima and Mojoca work of tortoise shell and the white and red decorated pottery of St. George belong to the first great period of the

Another interesting group of old dwellings found up the Rio Virgin Valley, near the town of Santa Clara. Though there are no petroglyphs, one lone rock stands just across the river. It is covered with figures in outline, which must have been placed there for a purpose. From this point the Virgin River flows out of the mountains and sweeps round to the south over the desert, south of the mountain, to the deviation of the Virgin. About four miles from the town of Santa Clara, the most interesting petroglyphs of the southern country. The formation of the country is mostly dark sandstone, from which large boulders are broken and rolled to the foothills and, in some cases, well out on the desert below. The mass of the rock in photo No. 3 was a large boulder or about 12x12x15 feet. The momentum of this boulder as it came down the mountain left it several feet farther out on the plain than most of the other rocks. Here it stands, a prominent and striking object on the edge of the desert. It is known to the Indians as "Picture Rock." The rock split in the middle, as it stopped, exposing two smooth surfaces, the remaining vertical, the other tipping over at an angle of 45 degrees. Both surfaces are completely covered with lines, angles and circles; outlines of hands, feet, the human form and animals of various kinds. Photo No. 4 shows much of the vertical surface, which will be seen, the storm, wind and sand of the

25c

of rich lace patterns; a beautiful range of colors, also plain black. You never saw better stockings at \$1.00;

75c

House Furnishings



lourd-like form to be used as a  
ch is finally destined to be  
up the valley.

Indians? Whence came the  
story but the remains of their  
covered with debris? These are  
themselves to the thoughtful  
ch has been mentioned as being  
of the valley of the Tonsiqui  
and irregular volcanic rock. The  
having a glazed appearance, and  
summer gives a metallic ring. The  
at the south end of the ridge  
notes at the very point, 200 feet  
irregular-shaped rock, having the  
the valley, the outline figure of a  
markings. Just below are many  
varying in size from three to  
As one passes along, rock shows  
various markings. A little farther  
group of petroglyph rocks, of  
it is an example, containing many  
markings, human figures, gods and  
outline, and, as shown in the  
numberable numbers of dots placed  
surface of the rock. There are  
upon the vertical sides of the  
and in groups, dotting the  
distance of three miles.

gives another example in this  
to get satisfactory photographs  
interesting rocks without any  
ons than could be arranged for.  
ancient people were furnished  
at is known in ethnological  
well-sited tumulus. The  
quint Valley near the town of  
one of the low mound is irregular  
height, and about half an acre  
en washed by the stream, a fact  
y, and its being reported to the  
In 1876 the curator of the  
collector of this site, and the  
of a and corrugated potter  
place was secured. The work  
successfully accomplished by  
and proved to be a burial place  
very were buried with the dead  
aborigines. The vases were  
or decorated in colors. The  
were removed. The prevailing  
vases corresponded very closely  
pottery. Many of the specimens  
found in the Pueblos, Mexico.  
Tusayan and Cibola provinces  
fact that they belong to the  
people. As to the colored and  
a complete set of specimens of  
Hill House pottery was found  
of importance known to have  
Many of the specimens are

and Mojaca work of today. The  
and red decorated pottery  
the first great period of  
group of old dwelling  
Virgin Valley, near the  
field. Though there are  
rock stands just across  
with figures in outline,  
been placed there for a  
point the Virgin River just  
and sweeps round to the  
south of the mountain, which  
Virgin. About four miles  
interesting petroglyphs  
The formation of the mountain  
one, from which large  
the foothills and, in some  
rt below. The mass of rock  
a large boulder or almost  
momentum of this boulder  
mountain left it several  
plain than most of the  
a prominent and attractive  
ert. It is known to the  
The rock split in the line of  
exposing two smooth surfaces  
the other tipping over again  
It at an angle of thirty  
completely covered with  
cles; outlines of hands,  
and animals of various  
much of the vertical surface  
rm, wind and sand of ap

and Mojaca work of today. The  
and red decorated pottery  
the first great period of

group of old dwelling  
Virgin Valley, near the  
field. Though there are  
rock stands just across  
with figures in outline,  
been placed there for a  
point the Virgin River just  
and sweeps round to the  
south of the mountain, which  
Virgin. About four miles  
interesting petroglyphs  
The formation of the mountain  
one, from which large  
the foothills and, in some  
rt below. The mass of rock  
a large boulder or almost  
momentum of this boulder  
mountain left it several  
plain than most of the  
a prominent and attractive  
ert. It is known to the  
The rock split in the line of  
exposing two smooth surfaces  
the other tipping over again  
It at an angle of thirty  
completely covered with  
cles; outlines of hands,  
and animals of various  
much of the vertical surface  
rm, wind and sand of ap

September 15, 1901.]

skinned the outlines of many of the figures, which were  
cut into the rock from two to three-eighths of an  
inch. The figures on the incline surface opposite  
are almost entirely obliterated. There are many figures  
remaining, however, on the edges, not so exposed to  
the direct influence of the elements. Altogether there  
are about four hundred square feet of petroglyphic work  
here.

One mile and a half north from "Picture Rock" is an-  
other group of sandstone boulders, which have rolled  
from the mountain side to the edge of the desert. Many  
of them are covered with petroglyphs. Photo No. 5  
shows one of the most striking. The vertical surface  
of the rock is about 8x10 feet. Most of the figures are  
well-preserved, and illustrate the aboriginal artistic  
sense. At the base of this rock was found a stone hav-  
ing a surface 12x8 inches, with a number of deep-cut  
lines running its full length. These must have been  
made by the effort to sharpen some rude instrument.  
The rock shown in photo No. 6 is an irregular mass of  
sandstone having but one group of carving at its upper  
corner. It could not have been carved in a more in-  
convenient place on the rock, or a location more incon-  
venient to the red-skinned carvers.

Having noted many of the aboriginal records in the  
immediate vicinity of St. George, I am impressed with  
what seems to be a fact: That the petroglyphs have  
purpose and meaning and were probably used by these  
historic Indians for important purposes; as important  
to them as the art of writing is to us, notwithstanding  
arguments to the contrary. Dr. Richard Andree says, in  
his opinion, the petroglyphs are nothing more than idle  
works which, among the civilized, boys or ignorant peo-  
ple cut with penknives on desks and walls of school-  
rooms, or scrawl on walls and trees of retired places.  
It is probable that some of the stone carvings were in-  
tended to commemorate events; the completion of a  
journey, the killing of an enemy, a successful hunt, etc.,  
others to represent ideas entertained by their owner,  
and they have long since ceased to have significant his-  
toric interest. Then there are probably guide marks  
to point out springs, fords, mounds, graves and trails  
with specific statements concerning them. Near Tino-  
quint stands a rock about eight feet high, roof-shaped  
at top. At one side is a group of figures from which a  
line passes over the rock and down the other side,  
where another group of figures are etched. This would  
seem to graphically describe a trail. Such examples  
are more or less in favor of the definite purpose of the  
petroglyphs. We must not forget the religious and  
superstitious element in human nature when consider-  
ing them, for it is not impossible that the great "Pic-  
ture Rock," previously described, was a shrine and con-  
tains the religious records of the tribe or the historic  
records of a great victory over enemies, where sacri-  
fices were made to the Great Spirit. The sign and ges-  
ture language was probably used before picture writing  
came into use, just as picture writing was used for ages  
before the invention and use of alphabets; which,  
among all races has marked the step from barbarism  
into civilization. The importance and study of petro-  
glyphs depends upon an ability to interpret them.

First, they are objective representations and cannot  
be treated as ciphers. It is stated in the United States  
report of the Bureau of Ethnology, "that no key has  
been discovered applicable to American petroglyphs,  
whether ancient on stone or modern on bark, skin,  
leaves or paper." Symbolizing was supposed to be of in-  
dividual origin, consequently soon obscure. It there-  
fore requires separate study in every region. There are  
no interpreting laws of general application to petro-  
glyphs, so far as appears, although types and tendencies  
can be classified. It is believed the interpretations of  
the ancient forms, such as are found at St. George, can  
only be obtained, if at all, by understanding of modern  
forms, and a thorough knowledge of the history of the  
tribes. Tribal systems are strongly maintained. For  
instance, all in a tribe make the same figure of a man  
or horse and every object delineated. The first step  
then with a view to interpret the petroglyphs at St.  
George, is to compare them with those of tribes known  
to have written in this way and which have been classi-  
fied. Upon such comparison the same writings are  
found among the Moqui Indians.

Traditions of the present tribe at St. George are  
of help. In my judgment the aborigines of the Rio  
San were identical with the Moqui Pueblo.

WILLIAM WINTHROP BETTS, M.D.

## REPAIRING DEFECTIVE MAN.

## THE ARTISAN COMES NEAR CREATING THE COMPLETE HUMAN BEING.

(Washington Times.) "One meets many persons  
usually, to whom one does not give the credit of pos-  
sessing artificial eyes, noses, finger, and even arm; and I  
think." Thus spoke a local dealer in artificial human  
features and limbs the other day. "Of course," he con-  
tinued, "we have all heard of the man who was 'used  
up,' and who, when taken apart by his valet at night,  
presented, in place of his normal handsome and impos-  
ing appearance in society, the spectacle of a miserable,  
helpless remnant or fragment of humanity. But cases are  
not quite so bad as this, but there are some very striking ones. Many persons there are who  
rejoice in the possession of artificial noses of highly  
decorative design, for who, having his choice would select a  
'pig' and here lies the advantage of these wearing fea-  
tures created by art over ordinary mortals who have to  
put up with those with which Dame Nature has supplied  
him."

"We are, most of us, not consulted as to a choice of  
the features that go to make up our personal appear-  
ance, though we are generally, no doubt, very well sat-  
isfied therewith, or what would become of the looking-  
glass makers? A lack of expression, together with a  
certain staring propensity, may be urged against arti-  
ficial eyes by the critical, but when it comes to noses  
and mouths the supremacy over nature, and the former  
owner of a new roustabout which has been carried off amid

all the 'pride, pomp, circumstance, of glorious war,' or  
'bitten off by a cow,' as the case may be, can supply his  
absent feature with a beautiful Roman, or Grecian, or  
composite nose, according to his taste in facial architec-  
ture.

"Perhaps you have heard of the snuff taker who pre-  
ferred his artificial nose upside down for greater fac-  
ility in taking his favorite luxury, thus sacrificing looks  
to comfort.

"Look at this artificial ear," and the dealer took the  
article from his showcase. "It was made for a gentle-  
man who had the misfortune, in a shooting accident, to  
lose the lower part of his right ear. After the necessary  
operation he was for some time without that portion of  
his ear which had been shot away, and without any sub-  
stitute for it. It was only when a personal friend sug-  
gested trying to get an imitation lower half ear fitted,  
so as to take away any noticeable deformity, that he  
gave any thought to the matter.

"How did we manage to fit the artificial part to the  
remainder of the natural ear? Oh, very easily. The  
subject to be operated upon having been placed in an  
easy position and required to keep perfectly still, a  
plaster cast (that is, a model in plaster of Paris) was  
taken of the remaining portion of the right ear and also  
one of the perfect left ear. A cast like that takes about  
half an hour to make. After removing the cast thus  
taken, molten wax is poured into it and allowed to set  
thoroughly. Then it is taken out and from this wax  
model, with the model also of the whole left ear before  
him, a clever workman proceeds to construct the real  
model of the missing part, exactly to correspond in size  
and appearance with the remaining portion, so as to  
make a right ear as perfect as possible.

"This model to be used is made from a special secret  
composition of a metallic nature, which is extraor-  
dinarily light and pliable. When this workman has fin-  
ished his model it is passed on to another man, who un-  
dertakes the enameling of it, and to beautifully manipu-  
lates his coloring of the artificial ear that it is extranor-  
mally difficult to tell its tint from that of nature.

"Now, then, you see this ring of the same metallic  
composition as the artificial portion of the ear is so  
made as to fit around that portion of the natural feature  
remaining on the gentleman's head, and in such a way  
as not to show in the least. This small flesh-colored  
funnel fits into the tube of the real ear and holds the  
lower part firm in its place. Now, I will undertake to  
say that the gentleman upon whom we will fit this ear  
can be among a room full of people without anyone not  
in the secret having an idea of his possessing any but  
real ears like themselves.

"In addition to this, the possessor can take it off and  
put it on in a few seconds just at his pleasure without  
the slightest difficulty. It takes two months to make  
an ear of this kind from start to finish, and the price is  
\$30. It turns the scale, you see, at less than half an  
ounce.

"Of artificial noses there are several imitation ones  
doing duty on faces that we meet on our daily rounds  
through the streets. In every case where an imitation  
nose or a part of one is required, a model is made of the  
whole nose of the subject, just as in the case of the ear,  
and from this an imitation nose is made in a similar  
fashion. Only the nose is always made as a whole, not  
as a part, for this is necessary, not only for the look of  
the organ, but owing to the method of attachment, this  
being now generally done by the wearing of eye-glasses,  
which, coming over it, are so adjusted as to keep the  
artificial feature in its place.

"So thin and close-fitting is this nasal cover and so  
exactly colored to match the rest of the wearer's face,  
that it is in most cases simply impossible to tell from a  
casual glance that one is worn at all by the possessor  
of it. The cost of a nose is anywhere from \$25 to \$30,  
and it can very often be made in a few days, if neces-  
sary. One firm in New York makes on an average one  
artificial nose a week.

"Artificial lips are rare. They are made mostly in the  
same way as noses and cost little less, sometimes rather  
more; for there is just as much care and skill required  
in the one case as in the other. They are kept in pos-  
ition by means of attachments to the inside of the mouth  
and teeth.

"The most common of all artificial organs is the eye.  
Though artificial optics are usually described as 'glass  
eyes,' they are not made of that material, but of a spe-  
cial metallic enamel. Usually makers keep in stock  
thousands of eyes of every size, shape, and color.

One thing that makes the demand for eyes greater  
than that for any other kind of false organ of the human  
body is the fact that an artificial eye only lasts about  
a year—often only nine months—owing to the action of  
the tears upon it. Another reason for their production  
in such quantities is that at regular intervals the man  
who begins to wear such an imitation eye has to have  
one of larger size. You see, when he begins—generally  
from some accident—to supplant his natural with an  
artificial orb the eye socket is nearly closed, and so only  
a small enamel eye can be fitted into it as first. As this  
causes the socket to enlarge somewhat, a little later a  
larger eye is fitted in, and so on till the wearer has got  
one the same size as his real one.

"As a rule it takes five or six persons to make such an  
eye. A globe is formed of the enamel and then the eye  
coloring is burnt into this by specially clever workers.  
This coloring may be of any shade generally found in  
eyes. Afterward the globe has to be cut and shaped to  
the pattern given, and the edges are then 'annealed' or  
fired to prevent breaking. Last of all the whole  
eye is polished. A very curious thing about  
these artificial eyes, nearly akin to a man's feeling a  
pain in his wooden leg, is that when fitted they will  
often show themselves susceptible to the motion of the  
socket, and so will turn in various directions like a real  
eye. Eyes range, according to quality, from \$1.50 to \$6.

"Legs and arms are made with moveable joints, the  
hands on the latter capable of grasping and lifting a  
glass. The manufacture of artificial parts of the hu-  
man body has become, indeed, as nearly perfect as we  
can seem possible."

## MR. DOOLEY.

## HIS DISSERTATION ON LYING.

Contributed by F. P. Dunne.

"THE QUESTION before the house is whin is a lie  
not a lie?" said Mr. Dooley.

"How's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "here's Pro-fessor E. Benjamin  
Something-or-Other instructin' the youth at the Chicago  
University that a lie, if it's for a good purpose is not a  
lie at all. There's the gr-reat school, down there on the  
Midway. Ye can learn anything ye have a mind to in  
that there siminary an' now they'll have a course in  
lyin'. The earnest youth in sarch iv a career in life'll be  
taught lyin' individually an' in classes, lyin' be ear an' be  
note, lyin' in the home an' lyin' to the public, lyin' au-  
tymatically, the lie direct, the lie in-janyous, the lie with  
the hand, the lie with the eye, the r-ready fake, the  
bouncer, the stiff, the con, the bunk, the poetic lie, the  
business lie, the lie imaginative, the brassy lie, the timid  
lie, the white lie, the pathrotic or red-white-an-blue  
lie, the lovin' lie, the over-the-left, the cross-me-heart, the  
hope-to-die, histhry, pollical economy an' mathematics.  
They'll be a post gradyate course in perjury for the more  
studious an' whin the hon'rary degrees is given out,  
we'll know what L.L.D. manes. The Pittsburgh battin'  
syndicate will wear medals for now on."

"Sure, they don't need to learn people lyin'," said Mr.  
Hennessy.

"Well no, faith, that's thrue," said Mr. Dooley. "Here  
am I with no lddycation thin ye cud write on the back  
iv a postage stamp an' as fluent an' r-ready a liar as  
e'er a pro-fessor or gradyate iver turned out be an  
Instichoot iv Mendacity. That's what I am. I'm a born  
liar. As the pote that Hogan spouts has said: 'I lapsed  
in falsehood, for falsehood came.' I cud lie before I cud  
speak or walk. For ivry lie I got found out in an'  
whaled for, I told forty that never was r-run down. I've  
lied steadily through life an' here I am in me green ol'  
age—though not as old as many wud make out—lyin'  
without the aid iv glasses. Thry me. Ask me how  
much wather there is in that bar—if ye dare. Ye're  
a liar, too, Hinnissy."

"What's that?" shouted Mr. Hennessy.

"Keep cool," said Mr. Dooley. "I'm not referrin' to  
what I heard ye tell yer wife about the pay check or  
that story iv ye's about the big man ye bate in the  
Halsted street car. But the clothes on yer back is a  
lie or at last an' equivocation or a hand-me-down an'  
the smile ye greet me with is no more thin half on the  
square an' the well-it's-a-glad-I-am-to-see-ye rally manes  
ye're sorry ye came. All the wur-ruld is busy deceivin'  
its neighbor an' itself. The poor are poor because they  
are poor liars an' the rich are men that've accumulated  
a large stock iv non-assessable, inthrest-bearin' lies or  
inherited the same from their indulgent an' mandacious  
fathers. That's what they tell me.

"And what is a lie, tell me? I cud answer meself if I  
always knew what the thruth was, me boy. A good  
manny iv the whoppers I tell ye is the raysult iv thry n'  
to take a short cut to the thruth an' bringin' up just  
this side iv perjury. Some things that look like lies to  
me today will seem all r-right in the presidential year.  
I lie a good manny times from kindness, more often  
from laziness an' most often from fear. Some iv the  
boldest liars I iver met wud've been thruthful men if  
they'd dared to be. The most uncommon form is the  
calicious liar an' the manest is the just liar. Manny  
men lie because they like conversation an' they feel they  
can't impress the man they're talkin' with without plin'  
it on. I've lied at times to beguile the hours away. I  
niver deceived anny man half so much as I have meself.  
If I didn't do it wanst in awhile, I'd feel so poor an' de-  
praved I cudn't go in business. Now I wonder if E.  
Benjamin wud call thin good purposes. Sure, if a lie's  
a good thing anny purpose ye may have in lyin' will  
look good to ye an' if it's a bad thing, the purpose'll  
seem good annyhow. I think a lie with a purpose is  
wan iv the worst kind an' the mos' profitable. I'm more  
iv a spoortin' liar thin he is if I lie for pastime. I wud  
lie to get a frind out iv trouble or an inimy in, to save  
me country, if 'twas not surrounded already be a de-  
voted band iv heroic liars, to protect me life or me  
property, but if annybody ast me how I done it, I'd lie  
out iv it.

"Father Kelly says the pro-fessor is all r-right. He  
says his theory is a good wan but he don't think it fits  
a Baptist Colledge. 'Twas held be some larned men iv  
our own kind an' 'twas all r-right for them. 'Twas the  
doctrin iv a saint but he wasn't lookin' for anny  
Standard lie money. An' Father Kelly says 'tis an un-  
safe doctrin to thrust to anny wan but a saint. He  
says the thruth or something akelly good, something that  
will wash, is intended for ordinary people. On'y a good  
man can be a liar. An' Father Kelly says he's niver  
seen a man good enough to get a diploma from him to  
lie for anny purpose, good or bad, to tell white lies or  
green. If he lies, he's got to take his chances. I said:  
'What wud ye do if ye see a frind iv ye's pursued be  
a murder an' the murder-th-that-was-to-be ast ye which  
way he'd turned?' 'I cudn't hear him,' he says. 'I'd  
be too far up the alley,' he says. 'Lyin' in the cir-  
cumstances,' he says, 'wud indicate a lack iv prisence iv  
mind,' he says. 'It often does,' he says."

"Sure, a lie's a lie," said Mr. Hennessy. "I always  
know whin I'm lyin'."

"So do I," said Mr. Dooley.

(Copyright, 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.)

The rich in a democracy will find that they can con-  
tinue to enjoy their power only by putting forth an ef-  
fort to deserve the increase of authority with which  
fate, opportunity and the money-making talent have  
vested them.—[Philadelphia Times.]



## YELLOW JACK'S AGENTS HOW THE ARMY'S MOSQUITOES ARE STUDIED IN CUBA.

From a Special Correspondent.

HAVANA (Cuba) Sept. 1.—Undoubtedly the most remarkable menagerie ever gathered together is the one maintained at the little village of Quemados, near this city. Here in small glass jars are carefully kept captives more dangerous than the beasts of the biggest circus that ever advertised its man-eaters to a gaping public. These are the United States army's yellow fever mosquitoes; more highly valued and more tenderly nurtured than ever were insects before. Each has her own private apartment—is it only the female mosquito that imparts the dreaded disease—where she is watched over, tended, and fed with the respect due to an individual who may have killed her man, or men. It is now an established fact that Yellow Jack's

All of them had been quarantined for a sufficient period before the test to render it impossible that they should have contracted the disease in any other way. In another building near by a room was carefully screened off so that no insects could gain access to it. It was kept tightly closed for sixty-three days, so that any unfortunate mosquito who might have lodged there should starve to death. Into this room a quantity of infected clothing and bedding from the yellow-fever hospital was taken, and three non-immune volunteers spent twenty nights there, sleeping on the bedding and in pajamas taken from the bodies of yellow-fever victims. None of them took the fever. Twice afterward other groups underwent the same test with the same result.

Even more convincing were the experiments carried on at Camp Lazear in a second building. Building No. 2 was thoroughly screened at the windows and doors and across its center from ceiling to door ran a double screen of fine wire mesh. In the room on one side of this screen mosquitoes known to have been infected by biting yellow-fever patients were let loose. The room at the other side of the screen was thoroughly protected against the entrance of any mosquito whatever.



MISS MAAS, WHO RECENTLY DIED, RECEIVING THE BITES WHICH CAUSED HER DEATH.

emissary is a certain species of mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata*. Without the aid of this winged mercury the pestilence would soon die out, for, so far as can be ascertained, no other living creature becomes infected with and transmits the germ to man. Not without the martyrdom to science of valued lives was the responsibility of the mosquito established. No sooner was the theory fully confirmed than the medical authorities of Havana set about gathering their menagerie of these insects, and the work has gone on ever since. The population of the mosquito laboratory depleted by deaths by disease, accident or old age was supplemented by the capture of new specimens, who had bitten fever patients, or by the infection of insects bred from the eggs for that purpose.

The experiments proving that yellow fever is imparted, not by contact with infected clothing or bedding, but by the bite of the *Stegomyia* are of such unusual nature as to be worthy of general attention. At Camp Lazear, near Quemados, named in memory of the doctor who was the first victim to experimental science in this line, mosquitoes were deposited after having bitten yellow-fever patients in the early stages of the disease. These mosquitoes were kept without food until they were very hungry, and were then turned loose upon five non-immunes who had volunteered. The immunes were promptly attacked by the bloodthirsty creatures; and four of the five developed light, but distinct cases of yellow fever within the recognized period.

In the side free from mosquitoes a number of men who had never had yellow fever slept night after night without developing any symptoms of the disease. Men who merely entered the room containing the mosquitoes and remained long enough only to be bitten were promptly attacked by the disease. Thus again it was demonstrated that the mosquito acts as the vehicle by which infection is transmitted.

Still there was much to be done in the study of the infected insects and of the development of the fever through the agency of their bites. A special department for the breeding, raising, infecting and study of the yellow fever mosquito was established at Las Animas, under the special supervision of Doctors Finley, Guitierrez, Albertoni and Majors Gorgas and Ross, and experiments are going on all the time. Ten or fifteen glass jars half filled with dirty water and covered with gauze are the breeding places. Here the eggs are hatched into the "wiggletails," which in turn become full-fledged mosquitoes. In each jar there are from twenty to fifty of the creatures in all stages of development. These are perfectly harmless, except for the slight poison common to all of their family. Their capacity for serious damage is derived from contact with a yellow-fever patient.

In the course of time several of the best specimens are carefully removed from the jars, taken to the yellow-fever hospital, and introduced to their first taste of human blood. Instinct does not tell the insects that

it is tainted blood. They feed their fill, retire, swollen almost to bursting, to sleep and debauch. When they awake they have begun to work in the blood; the germs develop and spread. But *Stegomyia* gets yellow fever, it is very doubtful she suffers from it. So far as is known, her temperature does not rise, nor is her pulse abnormal. She exhibits no symptoms of discomfort; she lives as she would otherwise, and far better, for the time of her infection she is the object of special care and is as much hedged about with



DR. FINLEY EXAMINING A JAR OF INFECTED MOSQUITOES.

a yacht or a race horse. A commodious and comfortable jar is prepared for her and labeled with her name for as soon as she is infected she becomes a mosquito and takes the name of the patient who has bitten. Bread is fed to her as often as she wants it, on which diet she grows larger and more robust than her compatriots, who fly wild and hustle for food in the Cuban swamps and morasses. Vegetable food, by the way, is the natural diet of most mosquitoes who never get within reach of a warm-blooded animal, so blood may be regarded as a luxury.

This luxury the government's pets get in abundance. After our insect patient has developed an active case of yellow fever she is tenderly removed from her jar and introduced to a volunteer, who is willing to sacrifice future immunity from Yellow Jack by incurring from her sharp bill. She fills up on his blood, and incidentally infuses into it the germs. Almost invariably she develops the fever within a few days. It would seem to the average mind, that the task for this service might be difficult to get. "Short of 'em!" he said. "Why, the Cubans are around here and how to be bitten! It's all you can do to keep 'em away."

"Aren't they afraid of dying of the disease?" "They don't take that into consideration. What want is the \$100 bonus given to every man who lets himself be bitten. Besides, they don't look on the fever as we do. To them it is almost an honor. They figure that they've got to have a time, and the certainty of good nursing, good food and comfortable quarters would be inducement enough to get it over and done with, even without the bonus."

But if it is a temptation to the Cubans, the others who undergo the test in a spirit of self-sacrifice, and so become martyrs to science, this class was Miss Clara Maas, the Red Cross worker who died of the fever late in August. She was through one yellow-fever epidemic without being infected, and in March she volunteered for the next test. On March 18 she was bitten by the mosquito "Vergara," which has been infected by biting Vergara. His case was a bad one and he was when the mosquito took the infection from him. Fifteen days later "Vergara" bit Miss Maas. She taken ill and had a light case of the fever. Later she was bitten again, as the first attack was not conclusively immunizing. A virulent case of fever developed and she died. "Vergara" has been several other volunteers, all of whom have recovered. There have been deaths, however, from the bites of others of the government insects.

How greatly valued the infected specimens are evidenced recently in the case of an accident at a mosquito house. Maj. Gorgas and Dr. Guitierrez were dining at the Hotel Inglaterra one evening when a attendant from Las Animas came dashing in with a "Please come at once," he panted. "We're all dying. Carliero is going to die."

Both men were on their feet instantly, asking anxiously what was wrong. "She got tangled in the netting," explained the attendant, "and her right wing is broken."

Two minutes later the three were driving at a pace for Las Animas. They found the unfortunate Carliero in a bad condition. No pains were spared to save her life, for she was at that time the only mosquito infected specimen in the place. They put her in a small jar, treated her with healing ointments, made an effort to set the broken wing. But she thrashed about too violently, and her age was against her. She was 68 days old and had lived high on bitten scores of persons. Perhaps, too, the fever had weakened her. She died amidst general mourning, making a record for inoculation which has not been equaled.

EDWARD MARSHALL

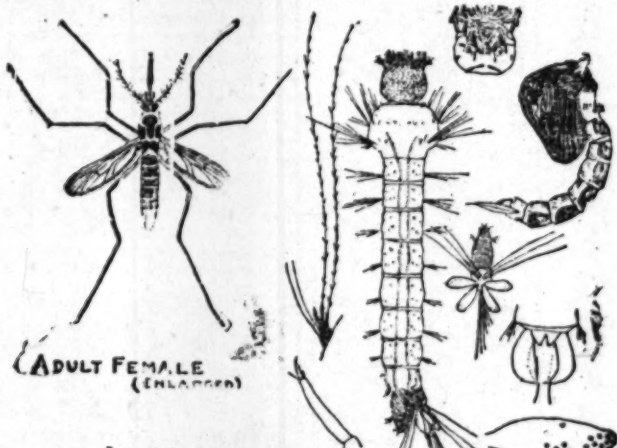
September 15, 1901.]

## BANE OF THE MISS MORRIS A QUESTION C

Contributed by

UNDER the protection of various tints of wax in many slightly different writers ask: "What young actress has to surmount the question appears principal obstacle in the While two motherly bodies tries a young actress most east them all together, induced them to this: "What actress's life?" Which going into training, with and both eyes bandaged—Ever since that far-away, faithful, inquiring, let-me-s leaves popular in Eden a newly-felt want—dress and the torment of w

Acting is a matter of pretending a splendid passionous hate, is admittedly the when stage wardrobe was was expected to please the be historically correct as her costume—but were no to be of silk or velvet or anything rarer than rabbit mine was humbler still, b democratic white canton out; while the ermine's cl were formed by short bit only advantage I can hon ermine is its freedom from imported garments of soft ing. I have had and have days, really gorgeous bro great bunches of flowers fr to a plain silk or even to then picking out the high the effect being not only make-believes were neces a week salary—for a lead But times are change stronger. The opera glass deceptions would be more ph, so much more is expected! Formerly she was own individuality in that to be; and next if it was acting in, she was to mak the described heroine as simply to make herself as her own way—that was of a great city are suppo the coming season. They style of tomorrow; thus harmful to the actresses, given to the minute study difficult character, is used pitch of a skirt, the width strap or no sleeve at all. Some ladies of my acqu the theater three times, a costumes, when question one another and then answer? Oh, nothing remark but the dresses! They are town, and must have cost have got around to the op when the answer might po ing was beyond anything nothing remarkable! Oh, often been told by famou the beautiful Mrs. Russell, was the originator in the realism in stage costuming the mere linings of her outside of other's dresses silk velvet; all her lace to that no wired nor spliced splendid leghorns, only may worth weeks of salary. Terribly clad, created a sensu time she unconsciously sca sprang up into a fine crol lowing young actresses to doone in a faint! Right her those who believe the pas good things. I have much and a strong and abiding f in this matter of dress, whi ety to the young actresses, to those days of primitive o day there appeared over a legend plainly stating: "T and every man with an in the Veronese street to his there were those who had their attention and to keep to be painted for them. O woman draped in plain gra saying: "This is a ball go tion robe;" the imagination there is a far cry between tion robe of velvet, fur and for, is moderation and above from the burden of senseles ing bound upon her should even by the manager, but hands of sister actresses, w side of their salaries. How



THE YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO.

25c

of rich lace patterns; a beautiful range of colors, also plain black. You never saw better stockings at \$1.00;

75c

House Furnishings



September 15, 1901.]

## BANE OF THE ACTRESS.

### MISS MORRIS ANSWERS ANOTHER QUESTION OFTEN ASKED.

Contributed by Clara Morris.

UNDER the protection of pretty seals stamped in various tints of wax, I find one question appearing in many slightly different forms. A large number of writers ask: "What is the greatest difficulty a young actress has to surmount?" In another pile of notes the question appears in this guise: "What is the principal obstacle in the way of the young actress?" While two motherly bodies ask: "What one thing worries a young actress most?" After due thought I have cast them all together, boiled them down, and reduced them to this: "What is the bane of a young actress's life?" Which question I can answer without going into training, with one hand tied behind me and both eyes bandaged—answer in one word—dress. Ever since that far-away season, when Eve, the beautiful, acquiring, let-me-see-for-myself Eve, made fig leaves popular in Eden and invented the apron to fill a sorry-felt want—dress has been at once the comfort and the torment of woman!

Acting is a matter of pretense, and she who can best pretend a splendid passion, a tender love, or a murderous hate, is admittedly the finest actress. Time was when stage wardrobe was a pretense, too. An actress was expected to please the eye, she was expected to be historically correct as to the shape and style of her costume—but were not required her queenly robes to be of silk or velvet or her imperial ermine to be anything rarer than rabbit skin. My own earliest ermine was humbler still, being constructed of the very democratic white cotton flannel turned wrong side out; while the ermine's characteristic little black tails were formed by short bits of round shoelacing. The only advantage I can honestly claim for this domestic ermine is its freedom from the moths, who dearly love imported garments of soft, fine cloth and rare fur lining. I have had and have seen others have, in the old days, really gorgeous brocades made by cutting out great bunches of flowers from chintz and applying them to a plain silk or even to a cheaper background, and then picking out the high lights with embroidered silk, the effect being not only beautiful but rich. All these make-believes were necessary then, on a \$30 or \$35 a week salary—for a leading lady drew no more.

But times are changed—stage lighting is better, stronger. The opera-glass is almost universally used, deceptions would be more easily discovered; and more, so much more is expected from the actress of today! Formerly she was required first of all to sink her own individuality in that of the woman she pretended to be; and next if it was a dramatized novel she was asked to make herself as pretty as she knew how, in her own way—that was all. But now the actresses of a great city are supposed to set the fashions for the coming season. They almost literally dress in the style of tomorrow; thus the cut of clothes becomes harmful to the actresses. Precious time that should be given to the minute study, the final polishing to the difficult character, is used instead in deciding on the pick of a skirt, the width of a collar, or upon sleeve, strap or no sleeve at all.

Some ladies of my acquaintance who had been to the theater three times, avowedly to study as models the costumes, when questioned as to the play, looked at one another and then answered vaguely: "The performance? Oh, nothing remarkable! It was fair enough—the dresses! They are really beyond anything in town, and must have cost a mint of money!" So, we have got around to the opposite of the old-time aim—the answer might possibly have been: "The acting was beyond anything in town. The dresses? Oh, nothing remarkable! Oh, well, fair enough." I have often told by famous women of the past, that beautiful Mrs. Russell, then of Wallack's Theater, was the originator in this country of richly-elegant make-up in stage costuming; when it was known that her own linings of her gowns cost more than the outside of other's dresses; that all her velvet was silk; all her lace to the last inch was real lace; that no wired nor spliced feathers curled about her splendid leghorns, only magnificent single plumes, each worth weeks of salary. This handsome woman, superbly clad, created a sensation, but alas; at the same time she unconsciously scattered seed behind her that was to grow up into a fine crop of dragon's teeth for following young actresses to gather. Qui donne le menu, donne la faim! Right here let me say, I am, not of those who believe the past holds a monopoly of all good things. I have much satisfaction in the present and a strong and abiding faith in the future, and even in this matter of dress, which has become such an anxiety to the young actress, I would not ask to go back to those days of primitive costuming. In Shakespeare's day there appeared over a drop or curtain of green, a legend plainly stating: "There is a street in Verona," and every man with an imagination straightway saw the Venetian street to his complete satisfaction, but there were those who had no imagination, and to hold their attention and to keep their patronage scenes had to be painted for them. One would not like to see a woman draped in plain gray with an attached placard saying: "This is a ball gown," or "this is a coronation robe;" the imagination would balk at it. But there is a far cry between that and the real coronation robe of velvet, fur and jewels. What I would ask is, in moderation and above all freedom for the actress from the burden of senseless extravagance which is being bound upon her shoulders—not by the public, not by the manager, but by the mischievous small hands of sister actresses, who have private means cut-down of their salaries. How generous they would be if

they could be content to dress with grace and elegance while omitting the mad extravagance that those who are dependent upon their salaries alone, will surely try to emulate, and sometimes at what a price!—dear heaven, at what a price! Let us say an actress plays the part of a woman of fashion—of rank. As she makes her first appearance she is supposed to return from the opera. Therefore, though she may wear them but one moment, hood and opera cloak are needed because they will help out the illusion. Suppose then, she wears a long cloak of velvet or cloth, with a lining of delicate tinted quilted satin or fur—if the impression of warmth, or elegance and comfort is given, its work has been well done. But suppose the actress enters in an opera cloak of such gorgeous material that the elaborate embroidery on it seems an impertinence—a creation lined with the frailest, most expensive fur known to commerce, frothing with real lace, dripping with semi-precious jewels—what happens? The cloak pushes forward and takes precedence of the wearer, a buzz arises, heads bob this way and that, opera glasses are turned upon the wonderful cloak, whose magnificence has destroyed the illusion of the play; and while its beauty and probable price are whispered over, the scene is lost, and ten to one the actress is oftener thought of as Miss So-and-So, owner of that wonderful cloak, than as Mme Such-a-One, heroine of the drama!

Extravagance is inartistic—so for that reason I could wish for moderation in stage dressing. Heaven! What a nightmare dress used to be to me! For months I would be paying so much a week to my dressmaker for the gowns of a play. I thought my heart would break in two pieces, when during the long run of "Divorce"—just as I had finished paying for five dresses—Mr. Daly announced that we were all to appear in new costumes for the 100th night. I pleaded—argued, too, excitedly—that my gowns were without a spot or stain—that they had been made by the dressmaker he had himself selected, and he had approved of them, etc.—and he made answer: "Yes—yes, I know all that, but I want to stir up fresh interest—therefore, we must have something to draw the people, and they will come to see the new dresses." And then in helpless wrath, I burst out with: "Oh, of course! If we are acting simply as dress and cloak models in the Fifth Avenue show-room, I can't object any longer. You see I was under the impression people came here to see us act your play, not to study our clothes—forgive me my error!" For which I distinctly deserved a forfeit, but we were far past our unfriendly days, and I received nothing worse than a stern: "I am surprised at you, Miss Morris," and at my rueful response: "Yes—so am I surprised at Miss Morris," he laughed outright and pushed me toward the open door, bidding me hurry over to the dressmaker's. I had a partial revenge, however, for one of the plates he insisted on having copied for me, turned out so hideously unbecoming, that the dress was retired after one night's wear, and he made himself responsible for the bill.

Sometimes a girl loses her chance at a small part, that it is known she could do nicely, because some other girl can outdress her—that is very bitter. Then, again, so many plays now are of the present day—and when the terribly expensive garment is procured it can only be worn for that one play, and next season it is out of date. When the simplest fashionable gown costs \$125, what must a ball gown with cloak, gloves, fan, slippers and all, come to? There was a time when comic artists joked about "The \$10 best hat for wives"—the shop that carried \$10 best hats today, \$10 is mobbed—\$20 and \$30 are quite ordinary prices now.

So the young actress, unless she has some little means, aside from salary, a father and mother to visit through the idle months and so eke that salary out, is bound to be tormented by the question of clothes—for she is human and wants to look as well as those about her, and besides she knows the stage manager is not likely to seek out the poorest dresser for advancement, when an opening occurs.

Recently some actresses, whose acknowledged ability as artists should, I think, have lifted them above such display, allowed their very charming pictures to appear in a public print, with these headings: "Miss B—in her \$500 dinner dress;" "Miss R—in her \$1000 cloak;" "Miss J—in her \$200 tea gown;"—and then later there appeared elsewhere: "Miss M—in \$100 parasol." Now had these pictures been given to illustrate the surpassing grace or beauty or novelty of the gowns—the act might have appeared a gracious one, a sort of friendly "tip" on the newest things out—but those flaunting price tags lowered it all. In this period of prosperity a spirit of mad extravagance is abroad in the land. Luxuries have become necessities, fine feeling is blunted, consideration for others is forgotten. Those who published the pictures and prices of their clothes were good women, as well as brilliant artists, who would be deeply pained if any act of theirs should fill some sister's heart with bitter envy and fatal emulation—being driven on to competition by the mistaken belief that the fine dresses had made the success of their owners. Oh! for a little moderation—a little consideration for the under-girl in the struggle for clothes!

In old times of costume plays the manager furnished most of the wardrobe for the men (oh, lucky men!) who provided but their own tights and shoes—and judging from the extreme beauty and richness of the costumes of the New York plays of today and the fact that a lady of exquisite taste designs wholesale, as one might say, all the dresses for production after production, it would seem that the management must share the heavy expenses of such costuming, or else salaries are very much higher than they were a few years ago. In France the stage no doubt partly fills the place of the departed court, in presenting new fashions to the public eye and doing it with the graceful aplomb that has carried many a doubtful innovation on to sure success. These beautiful and trained artists take pleasure in first presenting the style other women are to follow—and yet they share the honor (?) with another class whose most audacious follies in dress, while stud-

led from the corner of a downcast eye, are nevertheless often lavishly followed.

How many of the thousands of women who, years ago, wore the large, flaring-back felt hat, knew they were following the whim of a woman known to the half-world as Cora Pearl? Not pretty, but of a very beautiful figure, and English by birth, she was, one might say, "of course," a good horsewoman. She banqueted late one night—so late that dawn was graying the windows and the sodden faces of her guests, when they began to take leave. She had indulged in too much wine for comfort—her head was hot. She was seized with one of the wild whims of her lawless class—she would mount then and there and ride in the Bois! Remonstrances chilled her whim to iron will! Horses were sent for—her maid aroused! She flung on her habit and held her hand out for her chapeau! There was none!

"Mademoiselle should recall the new riding hat had been too small—had been returned for blocking!"

"Tres bien, le vieux donc! Vite!"

"Oh, mon Dieu—it fut donne!" A quick blow stopped further explanation.

"Quelle que cruche que cote fille!" Then a moment's silence—a roving about of the small hot eyes, and with a bound she tore from an American artist's hand his big, soft felt hat! Turning the flapping brim up she fastened it to the crown in three places with jeweled pins—tore a bunch of velvet from her dinner corsage, secured it directly in front, and clapping it on the back of her head dashed downstairs and was in the saddle with a scabble and a bound and away like mad, followed by two men, who were her unwilling companions.

Riding longer than she had intended, she returned in broad daylight. All Paris was agog over her odd hear-gear. Her impudent, laughing face caught their fancy yet again, and she trotted down from the Arc de Triomphe between two rippling little streams of comment and admiration, with: "Comme elle est belle!" "Quel aplomb!" "Matin! Quel chic!" "Elle est fort gentille!" "C'est la coup de grace!" "Le chapeau! le chapeau!" "La belle Perle! la belle Perle!" reaching her distinctly every other moment. And that was the origin of the back-turned, broad-brimmed hat that had such vogue before the revival of the Gainsborough, or picture hat.

If I were a young actress I would rather be noted for acting than for originating a new style of garment—but it is a free country, thank God! and a big one, with room for us all, whatever our preferences! And though the young actress has the clothes question heavy on her mind now, and finds it hard to keep up with others, and at the same time out of debt, she has the right to hope that by and by she will be so good an actress and so valuable to the theater that a fat salary will make the clothes matter play second fiddle—as is right and proper it should—to the question of fine acting.

[Copyright, 1901, S. S. McClure Co.]

## MOSQUITOES OF HAWAII.

### WHERE TWO VARIETIES TAKE TURNS ABOUT IN MAKING LIFE A BURDEN.

By a Special Contributor.

In connection with that world-wide topic of present interest, mosquitoes, it is usual to regard New Jersey as their most cherished habitat, but anyone who has spent a week or two in Honolulu will be inclined to dispute that conclusion.

While in New Jersey during the summer months the night's rest is sure to be disturbed by the music and various attentions of this tireless pest, in Honolulu both by day and night, at all seasons of the year, life is made miserable by their attacks. In the day time a species somewhat light in color, and both males and females, wearing striped pantaloons, infests the gardens and verandas. This army is relieved at sundown by another variety as somber in aspect as the night in which they commit their deeds of darkness, and who defy net proof rooms and all known exterminators.

The reason given why Honolulu is particularly plagued by mosquitoes is that, owing to its natural situation, overlooked by lofty hills, the trade winds that otherwise would carry them out to sea, sweep above the city, leaving them to increase rapidly in number. Be this as it may, Honolulu, a little paradise in all other respects, has been so troubled by mosquitoes, that to exterminate them and other noxious insects, the authorities, in an unlucky hour, were persuaded to import the Mina Bird from India.

In his native land the Mina Bird bore the highest reputation for many admirable qualities, to which he added a persistent warfare against pernicious insects; but after a short residence in the islands, when a sufficient time had elapsed to enable him to get a grim grip with both of his yellow feet on the palm boughs, and take a good look over the situation, the climate, or some other cause seemed entirely to change his disposition. Instead of setting to work to rid the islands of mosquitoes, he was so charmed with his new surroundings, which he found exactly suited to the requirements of the Mina Bird, that he straightway proceeded either to kill or drive out to sea all the beautiful native birds for which the islands were celebrated—in fact, to assume the ownership of the whole of Hawaii as far as birddom was concerned.

It still was fervently hoped that when this brigandage was accomplished, he would take up the business for which his services had been enlisted, but whether the Hawaiian mosquitoes have a different flavor from those of Madras and are unpalatable to the taste of the Mina Bird, is not known; only he soon made it plain that he infinitely preferred grain and bananas; and in addition to their destruction he has so multiplied in number on this diet that you may now see his shiny black coat with the white-tipped wings, and hear his impudent cill from one end of the islands to the other.

The fact that among the personal accomplishments of this peculiar bird is a talent for mimicking the human voice and learning many curious tricks, is not regarded in the islands as compensation for his total failure to carry out the obligations for which he was brought to those shores, and for his infamous treatment of the native birds. What to do with the Mina Bird is a question which has now entirely superseded that of how to get rid of the mosquitoes.

MICHAEL GIFFORD WHITE.



BRINGING A JAR OF INFECTED MOSQUITOES.

A commodious and comfortable bed and labeled with her name, infected she becomes a new inmate of the patient who she is to her as often as she is a mosquito larger and more active than by wild and hostile for a mosquito and moccasins. Vegetable natural diet of most mosquitoes, each of a warm-blooded animal as a luxury.

ment's pets get in abundance, has developed an active and tenderly removed from her to a man, who is willing to give Yellow Jack by inoculation he fills up on his blood, and it the germs. Almost a fever within a few days average mind, that what is difficult to get. I said wasn't often short of subjects? "Why, the Cubans can be bitten!" It's all you can do

of the disease?" into consideration. What is given to every man who is sides, they don't look on yellow it is almost an inevitable they've got to have it, good nursing, good training would be inducement enough, even without the \$100

on to the Cubans, there is a spirit in the spirit of the high martens to science. In August, the Red Cross was epidemic without being volunteered for the mosquito was bitten by the mosquito infected by biting Sarsa, had one and he was the infection from him. "It bit Miss Maas. She was case of the fever. Later the first attack was not repeated. A virulent case of it died. "Vergara has been all of whom have recovered, however, from the bite of insects.

Infected specimens are case of an accident at Vergara and Dr. Guterres were one evening when an came dashing in breathless he panted. "We're about

feet instantly, asking and setting," explained the

is broken." were driving at a furious they found the unfortunate

No pains were spared at that time the only the place. They put with healing ointments and broken wing. But she had, and her age was again and had lived high, having perhaps, too, the fever general mourning, consolation which has not

EDWARD MARSHALL.



## MEXICO'S FETE DAY.

HOW OUR NEIGHBORS CELEBRATE THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

By a Special Contributor.

TODAY and tomorrow, September 15 and 16, our sister republic of Mexico will celebrate her Fourth of July. All her cities and towns are hung with red, white and green bunting, the people will walk the streets in their best apparel, thousands of brass bands will sound forth the inspiring strains of the national hymn, thousands of orators will deliver fervid patriotic addresses, ringing with "Independencia," "libertad," "patria," and the heroic names of Hidalgo, Morelos, Juarez, and Diaz. The most unique feature of the celebration is the "Grito," which takes place at the stroke of 11 on the evening of the 15th, and this is most impressive in the City of Mexico, where President Diaz himself takes part in the ceremony.

The heart of the capital of the Zoccolo an immense open square, bounded on one side by the cathedral, on another by the National Palace, and on the two remaining sides by "portales," or covered sidewalks, while part of the central space is occupied by a small park. Last night there sprang up as though by magic, a village of booths all about this park, arranged in more or less regular rows so as to leave passageways between. They rose with no sound of hammer nor saw, for all the timbers are tied together with ropes and leather thongs, but to the accompaniment of laughter and song, as the dusky workers flitted about in the light of flaring pine knots and here and there a sleepy infant entered a protesting wail because mother's apron on the paving stones was so much harder than a rush mat on the dirt floor of home. Many and varied are the wares displayed in that evanescent market, which remains today and tomorrow and then vanishes as mysteriously as it came; native pottery from various parts of the republic, dulces of all kinds, fruit, mountains of pe-



PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

nuts, baskets, cheap jewelry, toys and calico. There will be countless tiny street restaurants scattered among the booths, at each of which a woman will sit by a little charcoal brazier and half a dozen jars; dipping into one jar after another, she will compound and cook on the spot her enchiladas or some other toothsome delicacy dear to the Mexican heart, while the peon strays from brazier to brazier indulging in as many courses to his repast as his finances will permit.

The Mexicans throw themselves into their many feasts with a joyous abandon that we of the North unfortunately leave behind just about the time we discover that "there isn't any Santa Claus." As evening approaches, it seems as though the entire population of the city must be crowded into the zoccolo. The balconies of the National Palace accommodate the aristocracy, there are seats to rent under the portales for those who can afford to pay, and thousands stand wedged in among the booths or the trees in the park. The cathedral towers are outlined in electric lights as are also the low, straight lines of the National Palace and the liberty bell which hangs over the central balcony. The hiss of rockets and the shrill cry of the tamale woman mingle with the national hymn which the band is playing. Just before the cathedral clock strikes 11, an expectant hush falls over the immense throng, the crowd seems to hold its breath as a single person. At the first serious stroke of the cathedral chime, President Diaz appears in the balcony and, with his hand on the cord which rings the liberty bell, he utters the "grito," "Viva Mexico! Viva la Independencia!" Then the cry is taken up by the crowd below, bells ring and cannon boom. For about ten minutes the noise is deafening and then the crowd disperses, still discharging patriotic yells at intervals. This ceremony is commemorative of Hidalgo's ringing this same bell at 11 o'clock on the night of September 15, 1810, to assemble his patriotic followers and inspiring them with the "grito."

For the peon, the fun has only commenced, and he

has no intention of wasting any of this valuable night in sleep. Well-dressed people scurry off home as quickly and quietly as possible, for there is an unwritten law that during this night the lower classes have full sway in the streets and no arrests will be made. Fortunately, the peons are not ferocious; they throw a few stones just to show that they can and for the fun of defying the police, who look on helplessly, but they expend most of their patriotic energy in yelling, singing and dancing in the streets and absorbing an unlimited amount of pulque.

Tomorrow the celebration will be continued and President Diaz will hold a grand review of all the regiments quartered in or about the capital. It is a brave sight, the long files of peon soldiery, the dark faces, the slouching gait that no amount of drill can ever train to military precision and alertness; their patrician officers from the military academy at Chapultepec, slender, white-handed, gayly-uniformed, always in a fury with the men for not marching in time. They cannot keep step, poor fellows, but it is said that they will fight like demons on the field of battle. The rurales are the flower of the Mexican army, and their appearance is greeted with unbounded enthusiasm by the multitude, who adore fine horses and richly-carved saddles. The celebration will close with fireworks at the zoccolo in the evening.

Hidalgo is called the "Father of Mexican Independence," and the Mexicans are fond of comparing him to our Washington, whom he resembled in greatness of soul and patriotic zeal. Hidalgo, born in poverty and educated for the priesthood, developed a strong, restless intellect, which first won him distinction, but later got him into trouble. He read contraband books and absorbed the ideas of the French revolutionists, for which grievous sin he was summoned before the Inquisition, but his quick wit so evaded every charge of heresy that "the fox," as they called him, went free. He became cura in the little town of Dolores in the State of Guanajuato, and devoted himself to improving the condition of the neighboring Indians, trying to arouse them from their listless indolence, teaching them to make pottery and raise silkworms, and freeing them from the domination of the Spanish hacendados, who treated them like slaves.

As the Americans did not begin by fighting for independence, but for justice from the mother country, so the movement in Mexico was to declare independence only until Ferdinand VII should be restored to the throne of Spain. Hidalgo became deeply involved in this idea, which was spreading by revolutionary clubs posing as literary societies, and his plans were precipitated by premature discovery. When he rang the church bell on that immortal 15th of September, he was 60 years of age, an old man with white locks and bowed shoulders, and that call assembled his faithful Indians, a few released convicts, and perhaps a hundred country people who had listened Sunday after Sunday to the old priest's fiery sermons. Such was the small but glorious beginning of liberty in Mexico.

The patriots were reinforced and carried everything before them at first, but patriotism could not entirely supply the lack of military training, and Hidalgo did not follow up his advantage, the Royalists recovered their lost ground, the patriot forces were scattered and their leader was betrayed into the hands of his enemies and executed July 30, 1811.

The mantle of Hidalgo fell upon the shoulders of Morelos, his friend and former pupil. He was possessed of military genius, won some brilliant victories, and might perhaps have led Mexico to freedom, but he was basely betrayed to the Royalists and suffered the same martyrdom as Hidalgo.

The patriot cause was now at its lowest ebb, only Guerrero kept up a splendid guerrilla warfare in the south, but could not venture far from his mountain strongholds. Then all at once powerful aid arrived from a most unexpected quarter. Yturbe, the leader of the Royalist army, who had defeated Morelos, captured and executed Matamoros, and had been a scourge and terror to the patriots generally, this same Yturbe calmly went over to the side of independence and took the army with him. It was a change that outwardly resembled the conversion of St. Paul, but there is no spiritual parallel, as Yturbe was inspired only by self-interest.

That settled the matter, of course, as far as Spain was concerned, but when Yturbe had himself crowned Emperor of Mexico, the Mexicans forgot their gratitude and drove him into exile, after he had reigned less than a year, though at the same time he was granted a liberal pension for his former services. He wrote from London warning the Mexican government against the Holy Alliance, and offering his services one more, but Congress ungraciously retorted with a decree of death should he ever return to Mexico. By some oversight, I suppose, Yturbe never received a copy of this decree and he did return and was executed accordingly.

Finally, in 1824, Mexico adopted a constitution modeled after that of the United States, and set out to be a respectable republic. How far it fell short of republican ideals is shown by the fact that, while the constitution provided a Presidential term of four years, there were actually nine Presidents during the first ten years, which nearly averaged a revolution a year. It was not until 1851 that a constitutionally-elected President occupied the chair, and his term was cut off by a revolution. It is no wonder, then, that Mexico adores the strong man who has brought order from chaos and who stands for peace, prosperity, and progress. "Viva el Presidente! Viva Porfirio Diaz!"

AMANDA MATHEWS.

## A MARVELOUS MACHINE.

An invention which, it is claimed, will supplant petroleum as a motive power and will make stopping to take on a supply of electricity unnecessary for automobiles, is the work of a French scientist, one S. North. The device, according to an English contemporary, consists of an automatic generator of electricity which takes up very little space and makes electricity as the automobile proceeds on its journey. Only a small quantity of water is required for generating the electricity, and this can be easily carried in a bottle. It is stated that the French government has under consideration the advisability of adopting this new invention for submarine boats. —[Philadelphia Record.]

## ANOTHER CRETAN CITY.

RUINS OF PHAESTOS ARE IN SOME MORE REMARKABLE THAN THOSE OF NOSSOS.

[D. G. Hogarth in London Times:] Like other traditions, the claim of the island to have been the cradle of civilization is proving not altogether vain. Excavations at the settlements too considerable to have been coming to light at far more points of the coast than bear a name in classical authors. Half a dozen such in a part only of the island, and the recent exploration of two among them a key to the rest. One now suspects a site in every larger plain of the periphery, searched at present, these towns show signs of having continued into the historic period, civilization was blotted out with the domination. The succeeding class of remains for the most part higher up inland, on the or in remote gorges. The coastal plain was longer. An age of seafaring and commerce between ancient seats of luxurious life had given one of local and jejune development. But we may only guess.

The crown of the great Cretan civilization, Mindan Knossos. No other site in the island is so rich, or is likely to furnish, evidence of artistic achievement. But there is at least one site better preserved. Knossos, owing to its later epochs and the proximity of its medieval capital of Crete, has suffered much more than other sites. Much knowledge and imagination are required to invest with its "shorn and parceled ruin," which, lying in a featureless valley, conveys no immediate impression of magnificence. One must study its cracked fragments of fresco, and look narrowly into its of its reliefs and stone vases, to realize why it rival Mycene in interest. The house must be reconstructed from its furniture, rather than the from the house.

The ordinary visitor, not a specialist, will prefer the ruin at Phaestos, on the south of the island, the full revelation of which has certainly been the sensation of the past spring. When Prof. Hogarth announced in 1900 that he had begun upon a house no one expected that he and his Italian colleagues to find in the event a palace more uniform, and imposing. What they have now laid bare alone in Crete as a spectacle. Even these fragments of the Mycene walls and the Treasury of Atreus, from Egypt and Syria, must admit the grandeur and majestic courts of Phaestos, all on so small a plan and preserved to a point which excites overtaxing imagination. The ruin covers a great of rock. Far below the greatest of the stretches to Mount Dicte in the blue distance, right over the site, and through a gap in the west show the snows of Spinalia, all the masses of the Cretan relief being visible from point. In so superb a setting it is the more should be so difficult of attainment. It may be reached in an hour from the sea, but it is a stormy, harborless Libyan Sea. A steamer landed its passengers in the sunrise calm it would often be unable to disembark them at must ride, therefore, from Candia, making a expedition, which will include also Gortyna, days are long and the paths are rough.

This palace of Phaestos is contained in a vast, obvious at first sight. There has been an earthquake, but the building now revealed is of one and period—that of the acme of the Mycenean Crete. The visitor, approaching from the from a terrace the ruin below distinguished by main quarters. On his left a broad staircase to a spacious paved court, containing an altar of stone seats built up against the rock, and hold an assembly. Flanking this on the raised high above it is the main building, a truly majestic flight of steps, extending the of the fine pillared hall at their head. But from without is from the opposite side, where and larger paved court stretches to the precipice. Thence is admittance not only to a vestibule and main hall, but to a double galleries, and a maze of small chambers to which form the third quarter. This great one which the walls and doors are admirably preserved with the region on the west, where the two ways meet, as the best point of view on the one standing in it the uses of the various rooms are manifest. Here were the living and rooms of men, there of women. Their common assembly occupies half another side; the staircases for the produce of the plain fill the other chambers to the south they bathed, washed, lodged their retainers and their beasts.

All this is constructed of an excellent which has retained its sharp and square outlines. The Knossian gypsians have crumbled and the general impression, therefore, is the most convincing. But in details the inferiority of Phaestos is questionable. The elaborate frescoes, the friezes and the delicate plaster relief of Knossos never here. Phaestos was provincial. It could good stone and good masons, but not the men for the more subtle crafts. The walls decorated only in the rudest manner, and not comparable to that of Knossos as a museum. On its plastered walls appear none but conventional terms of a primitive sort; the only sculpture any-note yet found is a fragment of shell; the are interesting, but of common ware, and the vases have not come to light at all; trifling precious metals or stones have not been found. Small tablets make a poor show beside the clay library of Knossos. Indeed, all the chambers are conspicuously wanting. For example, the of lost signet intaglios, a most valuable which Knossos has yielded to Mr. Evans some admirable examples and Zakro some hundreds of main unrepresented among the Italian discoveries.

## AT HOME V.

PEN PICTURE OF T.

HIS NATIVE

By a Special

NOWHERE in the world better advantage than in the most interesting of the only equaled by the delight makes the visitor feel that he is a five-minute conversation enough to introduce the subject. "man of the house" begins, "my wife that: 'It's a bit likin' a sup of tay.' 'Kiddle, Anne, an' he'll be a bit of the way-of-th'-wall.' It is needless to refuse the tongue of the native wif. The 'tay' soon comes mugs or tin 'porring' and 'facin' th' dure,' is to say a milk will lend its note. Home-made bread rolls, the musical brogue breathest takes his leave it is, 'sorry ye can't stay longer—ye will, now! Good-bye ye live till I clap eyes on ye.' If we go on a search for Paradise at every turn in the green fields, beside the road, on the mountain side



low-lying hills, he has set his foot on the happiest mortals in the particular in regard to the weather, as he is not worried by strangers, we will have a doubt, come away convinced and represented.

Perchance we stray on a company illustration. Immediately noticeable: an uninviting place. The garden most of the "quicks" in the plot of ground, the name of "garden," is a hard snout of the half-sun to unsightly roughness. A entered in a straggling hedge "th' dure." A score of lilies, the "pat" that leads to the backs are busily engaged in the field, there. Bare-footed, the butterflies madly dance and thistles and provosts in the splendid ruderun-scorched newspaper fills the window, and the thatch on the roof "scollopin'" on account of "big wind." On the white, flutter several ragged, and a "tub" tilted dry is proof positive that "washin'" for another comes through the open doorfulness of the clay-daubed looking cur sits on his tail, not barking shabbily finds only at the tormenting flies.

Altogether the view is far from pleasant. Our footsteps in order modern stone dwelling of the circumstances than his neighbor is an air of tidiness about the clutter. The and the neatly trimmed hedge, so abruptly from the floor of the ivy, feeling its way an evergreen outline on the builders. The flourishing Virgilio to cast shadows through the "blat room in th' house just beginning to give the shape of the life-giving sun, gracefully lower their bell-shaped blossoms. The

## Scho

We told you  
You can try  
as you can  
BROADWAY  
FOR SCHOLAR  
square of  
Saturday.

## Boy

Made of good  
ends, well  
pair, 75c.

## Boy

Made of good  
light or dark  
ciao, 49c.

## Boys'

Standing on  
14. The gr  
special, 3 for

## Boys

All silk W  
and dots, ne  
value at 25c

## Boy

Natural gr  
drawers to  
35c; Broad

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

## Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway



## HER CRETAN CITY.

STOS ARE IN SOME REMOVED  
ABLE THAN THOSE OF ANO

London Times: ] Like other  
of the island to have had a  
altogether vain. Remains of  
considerable to have been  
at far more points of the  
ame in classical atlases. There  
a part only of the castle. A  
oration of two among these  
One now suspects a "Myce  
plain of the periphery. So  
these towns show little or  
into the historic period.  
otted out with the "Myce  
succeeding class of remains, a  
higher up inland, on difficult  
The coastal plains were com  
satisfying and communication  
of luxurious life had given  
ne development. But why and

great Cretan civilization was  
to other site in the island had  
to furnish evidences of so  
But there is at least one  
Knossos, owing to its remote  
proximity of its site to  
Crete, has suffered wreck and  
ea. Much knowledge and  
quired to invest with full signifi  
ied ruin," which, lying low  
veys no immediate impression  
most study its cracked and  
and look narrowly into the  
me vases, to realize why it  
interest. The house must be  
rature, rather than the form

or, not a specialist, will, think  
nestos, on the south of the island  
which has certainly been the  
spring. When Prof. Halbherr  
he had begun upon a lesser Knos  
he and his Italian colleagues  
a palace more uniform, compar  
they have now laid bare  
spectacle. Even those fresh  
a the Treasury of Atreus, or  
must admire the broad stair  
of Phastos, all on so intellig  
a point which excites  
n. The ruin covers a prom  
the greatest of Cretan  
ite in the bice distance. Ide  
ed through a gap in the  
nows of Sphakia, all three  
relief being visible from the  
setting it is the more pity  
of attainment. It may, inde  
from the sea, but it is from  
Myan Sea. A steamer that  
in the sunrise calm at  
to disembark them at noon  
from Candia, making a three  
include also Gortyna; but  
paths are rough.

is contained in a vast  
There has been an earlier  
now revealed is of one  
the acme of the Mycena  
approaching from the north  
below distinguished by  
left a broad stairway  
urt, containing an altar  
up against the rock, evid  
flanking this on the  
the main building, com  
of steps, extending the  
at their head. But then  
the opposite side, where  
t stretches to the  
admittance not only to  
in hall, but to a double  
of small chambers to  
quarter. This great com  
ous are admirably preserv  
west, where the two main  
point of view on the  
uses of the various bloc  
were the living and  
women. Their common  
another side; the store  
plain all the other half  
they bathed, worship  
and their beasts.

ted of an excellent line  
sharp and square outlines  
have crumbled and  
on, therefore, is the man  
the inferiority of Phos  
aborate frescos, the scul  
a plaster relief of Knos  
is provincial. It could  
asons, but not the materi  
ible crafts. The noble d  
rudest manner, and its  
of Knossos as a museum  
appear some but conventi  
t; the only sculptured  
fragment of shell; the clay  
common ware, and sea  
light at all; trinkets  
have not been found, and  
poor show beside the  
Indeed, all the smaller  
ng. For example, clay  
gics, a most valuable  
led to Mr. Evans scores  
akro some hundreds to  
ag the Italian d.s. over

## AT HOME WITH PAT.

OPEN PICTURE OF THE IRISHMAN ON  
HIS NATIVE HEATH.

By a Special Contributor.

NOWHERE in the world is the Irishman seen to better advantage than by his own fireside. He is the most interesting of hosts, and his hospitality is only equalled by the delightful manner in which he makes the visitor feel that he is honored by his presence. A five-minute conversation, at the most, is long enough to introduce the subject of "tay," and, while the "man of the house" begs "yer pardon, sor," he is telling his wife that: "It's th' gentleman, himself, would be likin' a sup of tay. Scald a drop of wather in th' little Anne, an' he'll be after havin' it in two blinks of th' way-of-th'-wall."

It is needless to refuse the entertainment, for the ready tongue of the native will overrule a whole array of excuses. The "tay" soon materializes and is served in some mug or tin "porringers." If the acre or two of "fain" th' dure, is too cold to sustain a cow, the milk will lend its not unpleasant flavor to the "snack," and when the musical brogue breaks forth again. When the guest takes his leave it is, "Well, in troth, sor, we're sorry ye can't stay longer. Shure, ye'll come again—ye will, now! Good day, to ye, sor, good day. May ye live till I clap eyes on a dacent man than yerself."

If we go on a search for Pat and his humble home we find them at every turn in the road, almost. In corners of green fields, beside the barren stretch of bog-land, on the mountain side and at the bottom of the



PAT'S COSY MUD CABIN.

low-lying hills, he has set himself down. His life is hard, but an ever-present hopefulness makes him one of the happiest mortals in the universe. He is not very particular in regard to the neatness of his surroundings, and, as he is not worried in the least by the comments of strangers, we will have a look at his abodes and, no doubt, come away convinced that Pat has been sadly misrepresented.

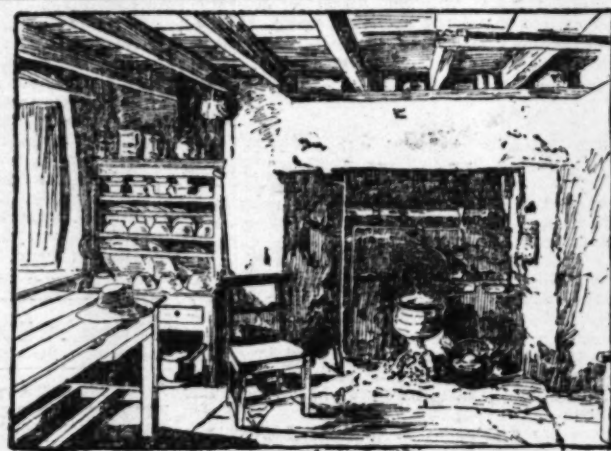
Purchase we stray on a mud cabin similar to the accompanying illustration. Its substantial construction is immediately noticeable. In nine cases out of ten it is an unvarying place. The two "family" goats have the most of the "quicks" in the hedges enclosing the snug plot of ground, which goes by the pretentious name of "garden," is over run with weeds, and the most of the half-starved pig has "hoked" it in its roughness. A "creel" or two of turf lie in a straggling heap on the grass patch outside "where." A score of laying hens roll in the dust of the "fain" that leads to the road, and a flock of noisy ducks busily engaged in polluting the spring "down" there. Bare-footed, bare-headed children chase butterflies madly across the fields, defying fumes and thistles and proving the healthiness of the country by the splendid ruddiness of their cheeks. A newspaper fills the hole in the kitchen chimney, and the thatch on the "back side of th' house," and "molepots," on account of "th' rakin' it got in th' wind." On the whitethorn bushes, near the wall, flutter several ragged articles of personal attire, and a "tub" tilted against the ash tree is a proof positive that "that wolve has done with wather" for another week. A wreath of smoke issues through the open doorway, seeming to mock the wisdom of the clay-daubed chimney. A hungry-looking cat sits on his tail in the sunshine and when not looking shapishly finds amusement in biting viciously at the tormenting flies.

Altogether the view is far from reassuring and we spin our footsteps in order to examine the more modern dome dwelling of the peasant in slightly better circumstances than his neighbor of the mud cabin. There is an air of tidiness about this habitation totally lacking in the other. The cottage nestles snugly behind the neatly trimmed hedgerow. The rocky hill, rising so abruptly from the green fields, adds to the air of the ivy, feeling its way over the roof and casting an evergreen outline on the dull grey of the heavy thatch. The flourishing Virginia creeper is making an effort to cast shadows through the glistening windows of the "best room in th' house;" a row of geraniums are just beginning to give their blood-red blossoms a glimpse of the life-giving sunshine and two fuchsia plants gracefully lower their branches under a load of pink blossoms. The wall flowers are making

strenuous efforts to surpass all rivals and succeed to the extent of covering with plentiful glory the top of the otherwise unsightly wall enclosing the yard. At small cost the place has been given a real touch of beauty and, although the evidences of humble circumstances are only too manifest, there is no mistaking the contentment that reigns there.

So it is wherever you wander through the island—neatness and untidiness. The surroundings of the cottages in Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught are the same. In fact, a uniformity exists in this regard that can hardly be applied to anything else in the country.

To complete the study of the Irish cottager, however, we must have a glimpse of his kitchen, the one room that is dearer to his heart than the castles of the landlord. It does not always follow that a rude exterior denotes an uncleanly interior. Far from it, indeed. Some of the neatest kitchens in Ireland are enclosed in crumbling mud walls and weed-covered thatch. A representative kitchen is presented above. We first observe that the pig, of common story, is not allotted the "bist corner," in fact, some surprise will be felt when it is explained that the "porker" is not even permitted to cross the threshold. When this fallacy has been dispelled the turf fire attracts general attention. It is blazing brightly and will boil the "praties" in the "pot" in quick time. The "crane" is black with soot and has been creaking under its burdens for generations. The "chimbley brace" is whitewashed, like the four walls of the kitchen. The "dresser" holds all the plates and dishes in the house, and from a nail in the roughly-dressed joists hangs the "hand basket" that carries the eggs and butter to market. A "rush" hat lies on the deal table, and the sunlight, shining through the small window, sends shadows across the stone floor. All the furniture is hand made and is secured to a refreshing cleanliness by coarse sand and soap. The "tay kettle" sings on the hearthstone and everything is neatly arranged after the hard work of the day.



THE MUCH-LOVED IRISH KITCHEN.

With a little stretch of the imagination we can see the ruddy-faced peasants sitting around the fire smoking, chatting, laughing, singing and having the general good time that is called "th' kaley." If we tarry long enough we will see the pipes laid down, one by one, on the sides of chairs and "creepy stools," and the seats drawn closer to the "ould fella" with his back to the crane post and his feet in the ashes, as he tells the wonderful stories of men with one thousand lives, and fairies that come through "kay-holes," and giants of supernatural strength, and other things.

The fire burns low, the candle flickers in its own grease, and the listeners notice them not. Finally the "ould fella" shrugs his shoulders and says: "That's more'n enough for th' night, boys." Chairs and stools are pushed back, and candle snuffed, just as it begins to mark the table, a match struck while the "kaleyers" find the door, and then, when the few live coals have been "raked" in the ashes, the last good-night is said.

WILLIAM BULLOCK.

## PERSONALITIES OF THE PRESS.

IF SOCIETY DID NOT DEMAND THESE PERSONALITIES PAPERS WOULD NOT PRINT THEM.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

THERE is an unpleasant amount of complaint, in private circles, and sometimes in print, concerning the personalities to be found in the modern newspaper. But if the practice of printing personalities is an evil there is an easy way to correct it, and that is to show no interest in them. The press furnishes only what people want; and when they cease to want personalities the press will cease to give them.

The present writer, lodging once in the same house with a woman who reported with great particularity and accuracy the social gossip of Washington for several important journals in different parts of the country, saw a letter this reporter received from the wife of an eminent justice, telling her that she was going to such a function and would wear such a dress, with an elaborate description, and inclosing a \$10 bill. The reporter, who measured the honor and dignity of the press by a high standard, sent back the money. But the justice's lady was at the said function and was heard to say: "Oh, there comes that reporter! Let us get away before she can see what we have on!"

Another letter ran: "Dear —: Miss So-and-So is to visit us next week. Do give her as pretty toilettes as you can, so that she may send the papers home and let them see there what a belle she is." Miss So-and-So relegated to some one else to dress up; for this reporter never told anything but the truth as she saw it. It was because people wanted her personalities that

she was invited frequently to dine in state at one foreign minister's; that the carriage of the embassy, with its great gray horses and gold-laced liveries was sent to take her out after an illness, that dozens of fine claret were presented to her, and that a foreign minister's beautiful wife gave her a string of milky amber a yard and a half long.

Another minister's wife begged her one day, when her own hats came over from Paris, to accept an exquisite one of Vivot's that would have cost \$40 in New York; and at another time an enormous box full of silk artificial flowers; and when the minister was given another charge she sent for our young reporter and told her that what she had published about them had been of great service, and placed on her finger an emerald surrounded with large diamonds.

One day a colored lad stole some trifles of jewelry belonging to our reporter. The local press took the matter up with good-natured commiseration. Presently the wife of one of the South American ministers sent her a pin and earrings of fine but small rubies. It was the time when people wore short pinch-beck chains big as cables, with big lockets; more than one of the people who, in public, dislike personalities, sent her such a chain, and of the hugest. A charming bronze, a little and lovely hound, came from one of the legations; from another of them came a fine gilt writing apparatus of great beauty.

Nor were all these gifts from the foreigners, by any means. A set of most delicately carved pink coral was presented to this society reporter by an American lady, asking her to accept them, as they had lost their value for herself. And another person, wife of a prominent member of Congress, sent her a fine gown, lined with silk, almost unheard of at that period, and a year or so later inclosed to her two \$50 bills, saying she had had no time to attend to her Christmas or her charities that year, and would our reporter kindly buy her own Christmas gift with one of the bills, and use the other in charities.

It was the wife of one of the Presidents, who, on the celebration of a private and personal anniversary, gave her, without being requested, a place to review the proceedings and make notes. And it was the wife of another who displayed to her the trousseau of a White House bride. So much were her personalities in demand that, when this reporter sent a note to the first lady in the land, asking what she was to wear on a certain occasion, the note received satisfactory reply.

That this same reporter was given board at various times at leading hotels for the sake of having her letters dated from those hotels, and that she had free passes and special rates on certain railroads, and that another one was given the best accommodations on steamship lines while paying for poorer, only emphasizes the fact that the wares they had were in demand. And all this success, if such it should be called, simply shows that people like these personalities well enough to pay for them, and that when people come to recognize their vulgarity and offensiveness, the press, as has been said before, will cease to deal in them.

## PHILANTHROPY.

A story is told of a poor, half-starved little girl, who lived in a city alley. Some one had given her a ticket to a free tea and entertainment, and she was running wild with delight, to tell her mother about it, when she stumbled over a child who was crying on the stairs.

She asked what was the matter. The child said her mother had beaten her because she asked for some breakfast, and she was so hungry she could not help crying.

"Well," said the little girl, placing the ticket in her hand, "take this, and get a good tea. I've had no breakfast, either, but my mother never beats me."—[Philadelphia Times.]

## THE NEW GIRL.

When the New Girl and Cupid first met,  
How the little god sighed with regret!

"I suppose, now," he said,  
"I must aim for the head,  
And my old-fashioned methods forget."

But she dodged, and the shaft went astray;  
So the moral is this, one would say,

He must send his best dart  
At the New Maiden's heart

In the dear old Arcadian way.

—[Anna Mathewson in Leslie's Monthly.]

The second Shamrock promises to do her utmost not to be second in the race. But our cup defender will strive to see that Shamrock's flag follows the Constitution. —[New York Mail and Express.]



## Stories of the Firing Line \* Animal Stories.

### Aguinaldo's Captors.

THE natives who constituted the supposed insurgent company were eighty-one men selected from Co. D, First Battalion, Macabebes Scouts. These men were chosen among the whole company because of their knowledge of the Tagalo dialect, their amenity to discipline, and their marching qualities.

Once clear of land, all secrecy was dropped. Placido, Cadhit, Bato, and the Macabebes were told of the object of the expedition and of the various parts they had to play. There was visible among them a very decided uneasiness as to the result of the undertaking, and some of them did not hesitate to express the belief that we would never return. The Macabebes had little confidence in the Tagalos, and freely predicted that they would sacrifice us to gain the good will of Aguinaldo. The absolute confidence of the little brown fellows in the judgment of the American officers also had much weight in instilling into them the proper spirit. The first sergeant of the company was Pedro Bustos, a man who had served twenty years as soldier and officer in a native regiment in the Spanish army, and had been twice decorated for bravery in fighting the Moros of Mindanao. He was a frail little man with the heart of a lion, and sniffed contemptuously at the misgivings of the other men. When asked for his views, he slapped himself on the chest and said, "My general, I cannot speak for the others; but for myself, I am a soldier of the United States." This was not bravado, merely earnestness. The men discarded their American uniforms and donned the nondescript lot of clothing and straw hats that had been obtained for them. Day after day they were instructed in the stories they were to tell. They took great interest in this feature and saw the possible humor of the situation.—[Gen. Funston in Everybody's Magazine.]

### "Tommy Atkins's Lip."

AN ENGLISHMAN connected with the mule shipments from this port to South Africa told an odd story a few days ago which has a slightly horse-marine flavor, but here it is. The topic of conversation was the little pancake hat which is the distinguishing characteristic of the British soldier and which, plastered on the extreme posterior protuberance on his head, is held in place by a leather band girdling the face and hooked beneath what is universally known as "Tommy Atkins's Lip." From constant exercise of the inferior labial muscle a remarkable development has been produced, and in due course of time the prehensile quality of the British lower lip may be expected to transform itself into something as generally useful as the trunk of the tapir.

But that has nothing to do with the Englishman's story, which concerns only the origin of the lip brand. Like many another fashion, it was the result, it appears, of accident and vanity. Time was when the Britisher, in accord with common sense and the rest of the universe, held his hat on by a strap beneath the chin. So it was until one of the early Indian campaigns when the Atkinses of the day were having high times skinning Begums, and no common soldier felt comfortable unless he was totting a Kohinor around in his pocket. It was not always comfortable campaigning, however, and sometimes money was more plentiful than food. One day a command which had been ordered to march from Benares to one of those places which Kipling knows how to spell had its commissariat cut off and was forced to march three days with only food enough for one. By the time the route was half over all the spunk had gone out of the command, and on the last day demoralization was so complete that an attack would have been a very serious matter. The officer in charge was a person of resources, and, halting his command, he ordered the men to take off their caps and shorten the chin straps six inches. When the soldiers put their hats on again the bands struck them across the lips. "Now, all who are hungry may chew and be blanked," was his next command. The Atkinses did as directed, and soon found that munching on the leather strap reduced their hunger to an astonishing degree, and the command marched on to its destination, chewing and cheerful and so proud of their adventure that they affected the short bridle, and the fashion quickly spread to the rest of the army. That officer must have had experience in athletics, as it is well known among runners that to hold something firmly between the teeth is a great assistance in case of violent and sustained effort, and mouthpieces with rubber bands, made especially for the purpose, are sold by dealers in sporting goods.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

### Romance of the Philippines.

ONE of the men fell in love with a pretty Camarine and she agreed to marry him if he secured the rescue of her father, who, it appears, had been imprisoned by the Tagalos for refusing to join the ranks. She told the corporal how they made the old man work and failed to feed him, whipping him with cat-o'-nine-tails when he failed to do enough labor. She so worked upon the feeling of the corporal that he swore he would kill every Tagalo he saw, without making any effort to capture.

Finally, one night the seforita came to him and told him she had learned a way through the swamp west of the city, by which a small force could get in and surprise the outfit. The corporal came to me with the story and urged that a small detachment be sent in. I was at first inclined to ridicule the affair, but finally agreed to talk with the girl. After going over the matter with her for an hour I decided the thing could be done, and, going to the colonel, asked for a detachment to make the attempt.

"The boys had been lying idle under the hot sun so

long that they were becoming restless, and so the colonel finally said: 'If fifty men will volunteer to go with you, you can make the attempt.' The corporal was delighted, and in less than three minutes we had over one-half of the regiment planning to go.

"I selected my men, and, accompanied by the girl, we started out. Through the jungle and swamp she led us until finally we saw a bright glow of what we afterward learned to be the cigarette of a Tagalo sentinel. The girl stopped and pointed to the light and said, 'Soldado,' thereby giving the alarm. We crept forward and were within ten feet of the sentry when the corporal stumbled, and that stumble cost him his life and the life of his girl.

"We sprang forward and as the corporal brained the sentry one of the Tagalo guards forced his long bayonet through the body of the corporal and he fell to the ground a corpse. The girl gave a wild cry, and, springing to the side of the corporal, she quickly learned he was dead.

"Seizing the big Colt's revolver which he wore in his belt, she stood across his body and laid out four Tagalos before she was killed herself. Meanwhile the remainder of the detachment had got into action and we drove the rebels out of the city and into the arms of the other party, which was coming up on the other side. The corporal and the girl were the only ones killed on our side and we buried them together."—[Toledo Bea.]

### Polite Soldiers.

THE news that Congressman Brownlow, nephew of "Parson" Brownlow, the famous Southern Unionist, had settled Republican factional troubles in Tennessee with his rival leader, Pension Commissioner Evans, made a Civil War veteran reminiscent, and he told interesting stories of "Parson" Brownlow's son, who was colonel of the Fourth Tennessee Mountain Infantry in the Federal army. "Red tape didn't hamper Col. Brownlow," said the old soldier. "It almost crazed martinets to hear Brownlow about: 'One string into two; git!' or 'Two strings into four; git!' In the same corps with Brownlow's mountaineers was a company of Massachusetts sharpshooters, who had a captain as unconventionally military as the big Tennesseean. 'This way, gentlemen!' he would say when he wanted the company to wheel; while, 'Kindly fire, gentlemen,' was another of his polite commands."—[Evening Wisconsin.]

## ANIMAL STORIES.

### A Suspicious Character.

A FRIEND of The Times contributes the following: On our place there used to be an old black colt, who chummed with our flock of hens. He watched over them as he would over sheep, and at night or when he thought there was any danger about, he herded them into the yard as skillfully and quietly as it could be done.

One day there came past an old gray mare and a very young colt. The little fellow was as awkward as a young colt can be, and he attracted old Rover's attention at once. The old dog barked, sniffed and looked hard, but not for long. The colt made some particularly awkward stumble and that was enough for the dog. He shook himself, growled and then dashed off. In five minutes he had the chickens corralled, and they didn't get out till that wobbly-legged colt was well away.

C. B. C.

### Monkey Kissed the Baby.

JACK, my pet monkey, was full of mischief, but he was so entertaining that I didn't mind his mischief. He was very sociable with my visitors, and if I would allow him, he would never fail to investigate the contents of their pockets.

One day he got into the kitchen, and when the cook was not paying particular attention to him he jumped upon the table, seized a pan of water that was standing there and emptied the contents on the sleeping cat. He never lost an opportunity to play a joke on old Tab, or on the younger cats, either, for that matter. He often succeeded, when he was caged, in enticing the cats close to the bars, when he would seize their ears and pull them until the victims fairly squealed.

This habit of his was well known to a neighbor of mine, and once, when she was visiting me with her baby, the little one, unnoticed for the moment, crawled up to the cage to have a good look at Jack. The mother saw it, and rushed to rescue the child, but Jack was too quick for her, and had grasped it by the shoulders before she could reach the spot. He had no intention of pulling its ears, however, for he drew it gently to the bars and kissed it right on the face.—[Philadelphia Times.]

### A Dog That Crows.

GENE JACOBS, the eleven-year-old daughter of Edward Jacobs of St. Louis, is the possessor of a Newfoundland dog that crows like a rooster. It awakens the neighbors every morning by its peculiar sounds. Rover, as the animal is called, was raised from puppyhood with a large Brahma rooster that was given to little Gene by her father's grocer. The dog and chicken at first showed a marked antipathy for each other. They fought and scratched at every opportunity. One day, however, they patched up their differences and became fast friends. That was about a year ago, and since then they have been inseparable companions, sleeping and eating together and deriving mutual enjoyment from the same pursuits. Eight months ago the Jacobs family were surprised at hearing Rover utter a crow that

sounded exactly like that of Danny, the rooster that the dog continued its crowing with remarkable clarity. Danny opens up the programme and is followed by Rover. Their crows are in the same place and impossible to tell them apart.

Experts in "dogology" have investigated the phenomenon and examined Rover's larynx. They found that the animal's vocal organs like those of all other dogs are mystified at its peculiar powers. Danny, who is roosted in an apple tree, but as his friends' crowing increased, he abandoned his lofty perch, and came up his nightly abode in the dog's kennel.—[Denver News.]

### Wise Mike, the Mule.

CHARLES CAMERON, aged 16, the son of a farmer of Richfield, N. J., was saved from drowning by a mule yesterday.

With others, the lad was bathing in the Neversink river when his companions left he remained in the water alone and was seized with cramps. He had been in the water for the second time when a canal boat came along, and by a big mule known as Mike.

Now Mike is sagacious and a hard worker, and does not need the services of a driver to make him do his duty. The captain of the boat and Mike both saw the boy in the predicament at the same time, and Mike instantly allowed the rope to fall slack. The captain saw Mike meant and he ran and threw the rope over the boat, at the same time shouting to Cameron to grasp it, which the latter did.

Old Mike had in the meantime kept an eye on the proceedings and when Cameron caught the rope he started off slowly at first so that he would not pull the rope out of the boy's hands. When Mike felt that he was taut, he started across a field and pulled Cameron out of the water and to the bank.

The lad soon recovered and Mike cavorted with evident delight. The rope was again made fast to the boat and the mule started on his way to home.

The boy's father proposes to buy Mike and to put him in a clover lot for life.—[New York World.]

### A Dog's Love of Home.

HALF starved and with feet badly swollen, a dog sunk deeply in its head from privation, during a long and wearisome journey, a Newfoundland dog, belonging to C. W. Franklin of New York, arrived home lately from El Reno, Okla., having made the entire journey from that city on foot.

Arriving at his master's doorstep, the faithful dog collapsed, and would have died of fatigue, but for immediate use of restoratives. His long walk had worn most entirely off in his run for home, and his feet were swollen three times their usual size. Of his fatigue, the dog is already recovering his health and spirits.

Knowing his qualities as a watchdog, Mr. Franklin loaned him to a brother, Melvin Franklin, who, with his family, was about to start for El Reno. The dog left Muscatine on May 15 and arrived in El Reno a few weeks ago. A letter to friends in Muscatine upon arrival stated that the dog was still with the family and had proven a valuable aid in watching the place on the trip westward.

No further information was received until the day when the dog's arrival gave evidence that he had found a comfortable home in Iowa to the west of the land lotter district.

Mr. Franklin resided at No. 151 Boone street, and the dog was taken away, but during its absence the house adjoining their old residence, which was naturally passed by the new home upon his return, morning and went to the old house and knelt on the front door with his paw. Mrs. Franklin saw him and rushed to the adjoining yard, followed by her children, and threw her arms around the dog's neck in her joy at his return. The child, heartbroken when the Newfoundland fell at the threshold, was soothed after its long journey.

Mr. Franklin refused a neat sum for his dog, saying that no price would now tempt him to part with so faithful an animal.—[Kansas City Times.]

### Will Have a New Leg.

"JIM," the pet of the Union Depot, is to have a new leg. For the past year Jim, a brindled dog and the rest plain dog, has hobbled around the depot at the Union Depot on three legs. All he has of the fourth is a stump. Jim was sleeping on the road track about a year ago, and before he was out of the way a passing train ran over his leg. The men at the depot now think Jim should have a new leg.

The manner in which the injured member makes it hard for the dog to wear an artificial leg, and frequent trips have been made to a veterinary, but decided to have an operation, so that the leg may be healed. Jim is then to be measured for a new best leg that money can buy.

Though Jim has few tricks, he is a dog of extraordinary intelligence. He is the friend of every man at the depot. His headquarters are in the mail room, and outgoing trains find Jim perched upon the chief duty is to guard loose sacks, which are left on the platform, and to look after the mail when the clerks are away. No one dares to enter the room while he is on guard. An attempt to do so will result in a proper guardianship of the mail. His anger and his voice. Where Jim came from is unknown. Some time ago he drifted into the depot and took up quarters in the mail room. He has been there ever since.—[Denver Republican.]

## GOOD SHOW

Compiled for

### Fulfilled Prophecy About

IN THE Presidential campaign in the West made an eye for Mr. Buchanan's long political career, and Secretary of State, and Minister to France, and Secretary of the Interior, and twenty-one days in the United States, which had proved successful. He had served in the army, and while Senator Douglas had a national reputation.

This point was urged in the West, between an ardent supporter of Lincoln and a German voter who finally thought to overtake him.

"Who is this Lincoln, over whom you hold joint debates?" "On the other hand, is a great eye on the President's eyes."

"Vot is dot you say?" "Meester Dooglas have had a chair for ten years?"

"Yes, that is just what I tell you, you shoost tell me, you eye on dot chair shoes."

"That closed the debate, and the bystanders.—[E. P. Howland.]

### Launching a New Joke.

NO POLICEMAN was in the West made an eye for Mr. Buchanan's long political career, and Secretary of State, and Minister to France, and Secretary of the Interior, and twenty-one days in the United States, which had proved successful. He had served in the army, and while Senator Douglas had a national reputation.

These and many other jokes were launched at two small booths in the polling place, while a big crowd stood in the line of the postoffice.

"It was going badly for me when a member of the Boston branch, stepped in and wonder both seemed willing to be the first to launch a new joke."

"Well, what are you fighting?" "Then an amusing explanation of the joke was started on for every man and boy in the line, and the explanation started off to 'speak' acquaintance he should meet in another fictitious name."

"This bloke comes up to me next to their last letter 'Y' sex I."

"Cos I wants to know, swipes me on ther back, eno, I don't see no joke in it. Do you see?"

He stopped short; a grin crossed his face. He looked at the speaker and said:

"Hully gee, I see it now. Shake! Whd, Y, sure. It's on me brudder."

They shook hands and laughed and each one hastened to launch a new joke.—[Boston Journal.]

### Basin and Bullock.

PEAKING of the right man, a master tells a yarn in which the occasion. They were ship, so the officer whose duty was to take ashore with him the crew, to look over the boat. They approached the boat and gingerly ran his hands and then the other hands had been examined.

"He'll do all right, sir." "The officer, looking surprised, all the good points of a butler. Perhaps not, sir, but the butler."—[London Tit-Bits.]

History of a Western "Bad Man" HISTORY has it, with which I quire too closely, that was a boy, not more than 14 years old, his mother a disreputable Arizona, and at a time when the story goes that the man, a cowboy, from that time Billy the Kid, an outlaw he remained for a while the span of his short life. Today there is a little love, Las Cruces, N. M. To the native may, now and again, explain, with a certain sense the final resting place of the Mexican, who sometimes made the cautious remark.



## Stories.

## GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

## A Fulfilled Prophecy About Lincoln.

IN THE Presidential campaign of 1856 the Democrats in the West made an effective point by contrasting Mr. Buchanan's long public career as a Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England with Gen. Fremont's limited experience, consisting of a service of twenty-one days in the United States Senate.

In the great campaign of 1860 they tried the same tactic, which had proved so successful, to disparage Mr. Lincoln. He had served but a single term in Congress, while Senator Douglas had for many years enjoyed a national reputation.

This point was urged in a heated discussion, overheard, between an ardent supporter of Senator Douglas and a German voter who favored Mr. Lincoln. The former finally thought to overwhelm his opponent by saying:

"Who is this Lincoln, anyhow? Nobody ever heard of him until Senator Douglas brought him into notice by holding joint debates with him. Senator Douglas, on the other hand, is a great statesman. Why, he has had his eye on the Presidential chair for the last ten years."

"Yet is not you say?" was the reply. "You say Senator Douglas have had his eye on the Presidential chair for ten years?"

"Yes, that is just what I said."

"Well, you should tell Meester Douglas eef he keep his eye on dot chair shoot a leedie vile longer, he vill be old Abe Lincoln sitting down in it."

That closed the debate, amid a roar of laughter from the bystanders.—[E. P. Howe in Lippincott.

## Lamont a New Joke.

NO POLICEMAN was in sight, of course. That was because he was wanted.

"Hit him, Muggsy!"

"Look him, Swipes!"

"Now youse got him!"

"Put it on their smeller!"

These and many other edifying ejaculations were heard at two small bootblacks who were earnestly engaged in spoiling each other's face with their fists, while a big crowd stood in a circle about them, in front of the postoffice.

It was going badly for the larger of the two boys when a member of the Boston Peace Society, or one of its branches, stepped in and separated the boys. For a wonder both seemed willing to stop. The peacemaker said:

"Well, what are you fighting about?"

Then an amusing explanation followed, and a new little joke was started on its journey through the town, for every man and boy in the crowd that heard the explanation started off to "spring" the joke on the first acquaintance he should meet, and possibly to be a participant in another fist engagement. The boy said:

"This bloke comes up ter me and sez, 'Say, what's the next to ther last letter in ther alphabet?"

"T," sez I.

"'T' I want to know," sez he, and he laughs and wipes me on ther back, en ther others they all laughs, en I don't see no joke in it, so I hits him on ther nose. Do youse see—"

He stopped short; a grin spread all over his dirty and lined face. He looked sheepish and then laughed outright.

"Holly gee, I see it now. You're all right, Muggsy. Holy Wbg. Y. sure. It's a good one, and I'll spring it on me brother."

They shook hands and went off together. The crowd laughed and each one hastened to spread the plague—a little joke.—[Boston Journal.

## Bullock and Bullock.

CHIMING of the right man in the right place, a paymaster tells a yarn in which the boatswain was equal to the occasion. They were about to buy beef for the ship, and the officer whose duty it was to make the purchase took ashore with him the boatswain as representative crew, to look over the animals, and either object or not. They approached the first animal.

"He will that do?" asked the officer.

The boatswain cautiously approached the beast, bent down and gingerly ran his forefinger and thumb down on its flank and then the other, until the whole four limbs had been examined. Straightening up, he said:

"Well do all right, sir."

The officer, looking surprised, said: "Surely you can't tell the good points of a bullock by the shanks?"

"Perhaps not, sir, but they're the only parts we get to see."—[London Tit-Bits.

## Story of a Western "Bad Man."

THEORY has it, with what accuracy let us not inquire too closely, that when Billy the Kid was yet a boy, not more than 14 years of age, some one addressed to his mother a disrespectful remark. This was in Arizona, and at a time when resentments were swift and deadly. The story goes that the boy drew a knife, fatally stabbed the man, and then fled the country.

From that time Billy the Kid became an outlaw, and he was outlawed for the seven years which comprised the span of his short life.

Today there is a little lowly heap of earth located at Las Cruces, N. M. To the curious stranger some idle tales may, now and again, point out this little grave and explain, with a certain pride, that Las Cruces possesses the final resting place of the worst bad man that ever infested the Southwestern border. An ancient tradition, who sometimes shows this grave to visitors, has made the cautious remark regarding its occupant

that, had he lived, he would probably have turned out to be a bad man.

"And how old was Billy when he died?" asked one curious stranger.

"Twenty-one, señor," replied the ancient. "He died, almost one might say, before he fully began to live."

"You say he was bad?" remarked another stranger.

"He is said to have killed many men."

"How many? How many, amigo, had this man killed at the time he himself died?"

"He had killed," replied the ancient Mexican, "twenty-one men, one for each year of his age, may the saints defend us," said the Mexican. "He was a good man, and very kind to poor people. Yet, had he lived, he might, according to the opinion of some, have turned into a bad man."—[E. Hough in Everybody's Magazine.

## Like the Pie Boy.

HORACE WALPOLE humorously described as "trip-tology" George III's habit of repeating three times any remark he might make. It was emphatic thinking aloud, and the author of "Gossip of the Century" gives more than one instance of the "trip-tological" habit.

The King was very fond of the Weld family, and frequently staid at Lulworth Castle, their family seat. One evening he attended a ball there, and the daughter of the house, a handsome woman, danced so gracefully that the King expressed aloud his admiration in the characteristic form:

"Fine woman, fine woman, fine woman! Dances well, dances well, dances well!"

The habit ran in the royal family, and his son, the Duke of Cambridge, inherited it. When the duke attended church he would express in an audible tone, and with threefold repetition, his approbation of the services and opinion of the sermon. On one occasion the officiating clergyman pronounced the exhortation, "Let us pray."

"Aye, to be sure, why not? Let us pray, let us pray, let us pray," repeated the duke from his pew.

On another occasion, when the Ten Commandments were being read, the duke thus emphatically indorsed the eighth:

"Steal! Of course not! Mustn't steal, mustn't steal, mustn't steal."

William IV did not inherit his father's "trip-tology," but when any question was brought before him on which he was not prepared to express an opinion he would say: "That's another matter."

On his deathbed, watching through an open window the sun sinking below the horizon, he said reflectively to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who stood near:

"Ah, my friend, I shall not see another sunset."

"We don't know that, sire," answered the prelate, "and I pray heartily that Your Majesty may see many more."

"That's another matter," replied the King.—[Tit-Bits.

## He Took it for a Picnic.

A YOUNG Cleveland woman, who teaches a Sunday-school class, told her small flock several Sundays ago about the long journey of the children of Israel on their way to the promised land. She described the march of the column through the wilderness and told how the priests walked behind the vanguard bearing their sacred burdens.

Last Sunday she thought she would discover how much of this lesson the little fellows remembered. To her chagrin the first boy she asked remembered nothing about it.

"Come now," she said, "some of you surely remember what the priests carried when they marched through the wilderness."

But no one remembered until she reached little Hally.

"Now, Hally," she said, "you know what they carried, don't you?"

Hally nodded.

"They carried the lunch," he said with a look of triumph at his stupid classmates.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Not the Girl for Him.

THE father was quite anxious for his son to marry, and on every occasion he was picking out what he thought was a suitable girl. One night at a dinner the old gentleman sat next to a very attractive young woman, and on his way home he was loud in his praises.

"My boy," he said, "she's the very girl for you."

"Not much," replied the boy with peculiar emphasis.

"But I say she is," insisted papa.

"And I say not," insisted the son.

The father became testy on the subject.

"You're too hard to please. You don't expect a woman to be perfect, do you?"

"No."

"Then why isn't this one just the girl for you?"

"Because," replied the young man with an effort, "she's for some other fellow. She told me so last night."—[New York Telegraph.

## Stole a March on the Governor.

DURING the recent Northern Pacific corner a report was printed in all the papers that ex-Secretary Daniel Lamont had given ex-President Cleveland the tip to buy and that Mr. Cleveland had profited to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars by the information.

The story of how Lamont first won Cleveland's confidence and rose through Mr. Cleveland's favor and his own ability from the position of a private secretary to the Governor to a place in the President's Cabinet is an interesting one.

When Mr. Cleveland was nominated for Governor Lamont was connected with the State Democratic Committee. He had never met Mr. Cleveland. Evidently he saw great possibilities in Mr. Cleveland's career, for he determined to win his friendship. Every night he wrote out a report upon the political situation in the State, based upon the latest information which had come to the committee, and mailed the report to Mr. Cleveland,

at Buffalo. When Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor he chose Lamont for his private secretary over many aspirants. On the day of the inauguration Mr. Lamont asked the Governor what time he would expect him at the Executive Mansion the next morning.

"Oh, long about 9 o'clock," said the Governor. When Lamont went home that evening he told his wife to see that breakfast was ready at 7:30. He was at Executive Chamber at 8 o'clock.

"I had not been in more than ten minutes," says Mr. Lamont, in telling the story, "when in walked the Governor."—[New York Times.

## Could not Get a Balance.

IT IS related that when Rudyard Kipling lived in America he tried a system of paying all household expenses by checks. Naturally those checks varied in amount, most of them being small—the majority were about a dollar or so. Butcher's bills, grocery bills, were settled promptly in this fashion, and, of course, Mr. Kipling's check book at home provided him with an accurate account of expenditure. But when he sent in the bank book monthly to be examined the result would never balance. He invariably found that the amount to his credit was greater than it ought to be, and he tried to persuade himself that this was owing to his own defective book-keeping or his own bad head for figures.

It was only by accident that he discovered the secret. Many of the small checks were never presented at all; their value of autographs was greater than their bank value. Tradesmen sold them to customers at a profit. Instead of finding their way to the bankers the checks were carefully treasured. Visiting at a gentleman's house Kipling had the pleasure (or the reverse) of seeing one of his checks hanging framed on the wall. It was a check given for a case of bottled beer. No wonder the novelist's books would not balance. Indignant at the discovery he is said to have burnt his check book and in future paid all accounts in hard cash.—[London Golden Penny.

## Confusion of a Critic.

A VERY amusing incident happened recently in Berlin. An elderly gentleman, stern looking and pompous was walking along the Friedrichstrasse peering into the windows of picture dealers and merchants of curios and works of art. Suddenly he stopped, frowned and, entering one of the shops, walked straight to a little group in biscuit china, on which he put an accusing forefinger.

"This," he said, "is indecent and falls under the 'Le Heineze,' which prohibits all work of this nature from being publicly exhibited and offered for sale."

It was a vase with two handles, which were formed by gauze-draped women, who were receiving kisses from little Cupids.

The dealer fixed one eye on the indignant protester and winked the other one.

"Herr Schutzmann," he answered, "if you happened to live some where near the Imperial schloss, you might perhaps render me a service and deliver this at the gate, as it has just been bought by His Majesty the Kaiser as a present to Her Majesty the Kaiserin. It is, as you see, a marvelous piece, coming from the Charlottenburg manufactory, and it was executed after one of the Emperor's own designs."

Tableau! as the French say.—[Buffalo Times.

## Played Out.

"NO ONE," said the physician who was in a reminiscent mood, "can realize the amount of fraud that an accident insurance company meets with, unless they are in a position that gives them an inside view. For a number of years I have been connected with such a company in the capacity of examining physician, and I am free to state that a large percentage of claims against the company that I am with contain some element of fraud. A slight accident that would cause an uninsured man no inconvenience, becomes serious if he happens to be carrying an accident policy. My duties are largely with this class of claims, and the amusing experiences that I have met with would fill a book.

"A few days ago I was summoned to a hospital to examine a man who claimed to have had his hearing totally destroyed by the premature explosion of some blasting powder. I had an idea from the start that the man was scheming, but all the tests that I could apply had no effect whatever, and apparently he was stone deaf. Still, I wasn't satisfied, and resolved to try a little strategy. Coaxing the nurse beforehand how to act, I entered the room hastily and cried:

"The hospital is afire! Never mind the deaf man! It is too late to save him! 'Save yourself!'"

"Then we both hurried for the door, but the patient was quicker and reached it before we did. He had the good sense to realize that the game was up, and he never showed up again."—[Detroit Free Press.

## Questioned His Knowledge.

MAX O'RELL in his latest bright volume tells the following story on himself: "I was announced to give a lecture on 'Women' to the students of a large ladies' college in North Carolina. A couple of hours before the lecture three young ladies from the college called on me at the hotel where I was staying. I met them in the parlor. Three charming, bright, most intelligent-looking girls they were. After looking at each other for some time, so as to suggest that the other should speak, one at last made up her mind to be the spokeswoman of the little deputation.

"We have called upon you," she said, "to ask if you would be kind enough to change the subject of your lecture tonight. Our lecture course is instituted for the instruction and the general improvement of the students and we thought we should like to hear you talk to us on a subject which you know something about."

"I must say that I felt awfully small."







## LAKE TAHOE REGION.

A FIRST VISIT AMONG THE BEAUTIFUL  
HIGH SIERRAS.

By a Special Contributor.

HERE for two weeks in the high altitudes of the Sierras, here and there among the numerous lakes above the clouds, lakes whose waters are as clear as crystal and cold to the verge of ice and abounding with the gray trout, we have climbed and dreamed and dreamed and fished and dreamed again and again under the influence of the fir and pine-laden air.

Our aspiration has been realized. We have sailed around the noted Tahoe and gazed with wonderment and joy upon its ever-changing waters—now a distinct blue, now a pure emerald and now a rich sample of amber, with intermediate or connecting hues of the brilliant rainbow; changing with the rapidity of the landscape as the charming little steamer that plies its waters now moves over deep gorges and ravines beneath the surface, now over the tops of the submerged hills or straits along in still more shallow waters. The constantly alternating of these colors for the entire distance around the lake clearly indicates the uneven and broken condition of the bottom of this celebrated body of water.

We have boated on its surface near Idlewild and McKinney's and around Meigs Bay and farther on to Emerald Bay and Tallac, with trolling line in motion from morning till evening, and drawn from the clear cold depths many of the finny family of trout that abound there. We have rowed at times more leisurely in a somewhat dreamy state along the borders and studied the mirror effects of this great lake, as its waters reflected the hues of the over-arching skies and the bold picturesque headlands which break the shore line and the magnificent forests of firs and pines which sweep in about down to the water's edge.

The first sight of the lake on a clear, sunny day coming in from Truckee is that of a bright blue, glassy sheet, a counterpart of the sky, and one can easily believe at this view that a section of the sky has been cut out and fitted in among the lofty surrounding heights on every side. In the evening, coming down from deep crag-walled cañons the lake has a deep cold appearance. Lake Tahoe is indeed the largest and most beautiful treasure hidden in the depths of the Sierras. Its altitude above the sea is 6220 feet, its length 21 miles, its width 12 to 15 miles, its depth in places 1000 feet, with an area of 204 square miles.

But scattered through these Alpine solitudes are hundreds of bodies of crystal water, each a perfect mirror, reflecting its wild surroundings. Many trips into wild, almost untraveled places would have to be chronicled if we undertook to detail each day's doings. One such expedition, with fly-casting as our object, will linger long in our memory. From McKinney's one day we took horses—a guide and four of us—and loped along the edge of Lake Tahoe to Meigs Bay and then followed up for a distance General's Creek, when we were compelled to slow to a walk, and follow the trail through a dense forest of pines to a point where we began more slowly to climb the steep, rocky ribs, winding in and out, one rib passed only to meet another and so on up higher and higher, the pure, fresh smell of sun-warmed pine filling the golden air, and every changing view showing us as we gained new heights, until turning a point about eight thousand feet in the air, and about twelve miles from our starting point, we came face to face with two mountain gems of water, two rock-bound lakes hidden in the depths of these mighty hills, unvisited and unsung, yet worthy to be enshrined in legend.

We had made the trip to these hidden lakes partly to enjoy the ride and partly to diversify the tiring on the big lake with the greater fun of fly-casting, and hitching our horses to round our rods and sallied out upon the over-looked along the water's edge. Only a moment after our party had reached the first available point and cast his fly on the glassy surface. There was a flash and tightening of the line and a yell, "I've got him," had echoed from shore to shore, and Mr. Trout was covering ten feet behind the lucky angler on the left bank. The rest of us scattered in haste to point of vantage and quickly followed the example set, casting our flies and spinners, some skillfully and others with less art, but each with happy results, for there was plenty of trout there and they were eager to take either fly or spinner. "I've got him," "I've got him," and "I've got him," was the cry that bounded from rock to rock in rapid succession for the brief two hours we spent there. That evening at McKinney's, having emptied our baskets of trout into the cook's cauldron for the other guests, we smoked our cigars with the conviction of having spent a memorable day, and with our souls full of delight over the little unsung rock-bound waters hidden so completely by irregular and snow-crowned summits that tower thousands of feet upward on every side. What a haunt for fly casting!

And yet these skyward lakes are but two of the many that are wrapped up in the folds of the fastnesses of this Sierran region. Each lake we visited during our brief two weeks gave us new surprises, new charms and beautiful and impressive contrasts, and always plenty of trout when we were prepared to angle. One day we were not in the mood for angling. Only a climb toward the city with the prospect of rowing upon a crystal sheet beneath the heavens suited our fancy. There, four of us—two gentlemen and two ladies—climbed out of the narrow, crag-walled, heavily-timbered cañon known as Bear Valley, in which is located Deer Park Inn, and after trailing upward to the height of about seven thousand feet above the sea, we reached

what is called "Five Lakes," on the largest of which was a rowboat. We seated ourselves in this craft and shoved off onto the clear waters that reflected with charming effect the great pile of snow lying on the north bank and the huge pines that stood near the edge along the east side.

And merrily we swung up and down and around the lake for an hour or more, until the idea seized us that we must be children once again, notwithstanding our age, and have a good "snow bailing." Pulling the boat ashore and obeying the mood, we were sooner than it takes to tell it, around a great drift of fifteen feet or more in depth of "the beautiful" and pelting each other as we used to do in my striding days in the good old State of Connecticut. What snow bailing, and laughter and merriment, and, just think of it, only the 15th day of August! "Ah, the contrast," says one. "Think of the fogs of the coast we have left behind." "Think of the insufferable heat of the desert and plains we endured to reach this favored spot," says another. "Contrast the striking and grand scenery around us with the streets and brick and mortar of the city," says another. "No," says another, "I don't care to contrast, I don't want to make comparisons. I just want to drink in the ozone of this 7000 feet atmosphere. It's like quaffing champagne. I want to listen to the music of the pines, and listen to the babbling streams. I am transported to another planet." And she won the day, for after that we all fell in with the dreaming which steals over one in the Sierras.

We have not the time to detail each day's proceedings. The visit to Rubicon Springs, with its striking and grand scenery, excellent mineral springs and romantically situated; the whipping of the Rubicon River some ten miles west of Lake Tahoe, and successfully landing a basketful of trout; the visit to Cascade Falls at the southern end of Emerald Bay; the whipping of the wonderful and most picturesque Truckee River, one of the noblest of streams from the view of the angler, during which we were caught in a veritable storm, whose thunder and lightning were of such force that we thought all the heavenly artillery and searchlights thereof must be in full action—all these, together with the quieter hours; the quiet side walks in this and that direction; the restful spells by the side of some shaded waterfall; the many voices of the forests from the birds and squirrels thereof, must be left to the reader's imagination.

Oh! these everlasting mountains and deep gorges, pine-clothed to the very summits of snow, with their music of the winds and dashing streams and surprises of lakes, from the famous Tahoe to the smallest rock-bound jewels in the high and hidden nooks, we reverently doff our hats in their presence and lay our hearts down at their feet.

BRAINARD SMITH,

Lake Tahoe, September, 1901.

\*See illustration on pages 16 and 17.

## SWORD OF TYR.

By a Special Contributor.

MANY weapons have become famous for one cause or another. Some because of their value, some for the beauty of workmanship exercised upon them and others because of the famous men who have possessed them, but few, if any, can boast so strange a history as that given by a Norse legend to the sword of Tyr.

According to the legend, Tyr was the son of Odin, father of all the gods of Norse mythology. Tyr possessed a warlike spirit and, like their father, was full of courage. As a mark of his regard for his valiant son, Odin caused to be made for him this wonderful sword. It was the handiwork of a most skillful dwarf named Dvalin, and it was endowed with miraculous qualities. It gave to its possessor power over his enemies in battle so that victory was sure to be his in every instance.

Is it any wonder that so remarkable a weapon should be highly prized and carefully guarded? It was hung in the temple of the gods where the first rays of the morning sun would fall upon its glittering blade and guards were kept over it both day and night. In spite of all this care, however, it one day mysteriously disappeared.

What a stir was there in Asgard when the loss was discovered! A most careful search was made, but in vain. The sword could not be found.

There dwelt in Asgard, the land of the gods, a druidess who possessed the power of divination. To her went Tyr and his father Odin for information and advice. It may be that the druidess was unable to locate the missing sword; at any rate she would not disclose the secret of its whereabouts. She, however, informed Tyr and Odin of a decree of the Norns, or Fates, that whosoever came into possession of the sword should conquer the world, but in the end the possessor would himself come to death by means of it. So, to Tyr, the sword was lost forever and it was many years before it was again heard of.

Vitellius was the name of a Roman Governor, or prefect, who ruled the province of which the city of Cologne was the capital. His chief claim to distinction was his love of feasting. He was the greatest gourmandizer in all the province.

One day as this noted glutton sat in his castle in the city of Cologne feasting and drinking with a lot of convivial spirits of the city, there came to him a servant to inform him that a stranger demanded an audience, claiming that his business was important and would admit of no delay. Very reluctantly Vitellius left off feasting long enough to see this urgent visitor. When the stranger appeared Vitellius beheld a tall, dignified man who advanced and laid in his hands a sword of remarkable beauty and of the finest workmanship, remarking that it would bring him honor and

renown. Then to the surprise of the Governor and all present, he saluted Vitellius as Emperor. Acting under some irresistible impulse all present took up the cry: "Hail to the Emperor," and thus was he elected Emperor of Rome.

Gathering together as large an army as he was able to muster, Vitellius set out for Rome, the national capital, but devoted more time to feasting than to marching. At one of his wayside banquets he became so drunk with wine that he left the sword, which the stranger had given him, and which was none other than the sword of Tyr, hanging unguarded in an outer apartment of his tent. A German soldier discovered it there, and having learned of its magic properties, drew from scabbard his own rusty blade and exchanged it for the beautiful sword of his Emperor.

Vitellius was so taken with his feasting that it was not until he arrived in Rome and learned that Vespasian was approaching the city with an army to oppose him, that he missed the sword. He considered its disappearance an omen of defeat and lost his courage and hid himself away. His followers soon found him, however, and angrily dragged him from his seclusion and forced him to go with them to the Capitoline Hill. Just as they arrived there the German soldier approached from the opposite direction and perceiving the Emperor he drew the stolen sword and chopped off Vitellius's head, thus fulfilling the decree of the Norns that by the sword should its possessor die.

For some reason the German soldier seems to have escaped the curse of the Norns. He kept the sword many years, fighting in many battles and in many lands, always coming out victorious. He finally became tired of war and retired to private life, still possessing the sword. Fearing to lose it, he buried it on the bank of the Danube River and over the spot built him an humble dwelling where he passed the remaining years of his life. His friends often tried to learn where the sword was hidden but he died without giving up the secret. Many years after, when he had become but a very faint memory in the minds of the people, and long after his dwelling had been removed and the site lost, Attila, the great Hun leader, passed along the bank of the Danube at the head of his army of invaders. When passing the spot once occupied by the home of the German soldier he came upon a peasant who was binding up his cow's foot. The Hun leader paused to make inquiry as to the cause of the injury and was told that the beast had cut her foot upon some sharp instrument hidden in the grass. A careful search disclosed the point of a sword sticking out of the ground. Attila unearthed the weapon and seeing the rare and exquisite pattern thereof knew at once he had found the lost sword of Tyr.

From that day he was victorious in all his battles and marched on to triumph after triumph. In one of his battles he killed a king who was the father of a beautiful maiden. This maid was as courageous as she was beautiful and she swore to avenge her father's death. Attila one day caught sight of this fair princess and at once fell in love with her and sought her hand in marriage. The princess saw in his offer the opportunity she sought and at once accepted him. At the wedding feast Attila drank so often to the health of his bride that he became sadly intoxicated and was carried helpless to his bed, where he at once fell into a deep slumber. His bride then obtained the marvelous sword and slew him while he slept, again fulfilling the prophecy of the druidess.

But once since then has the sword made its appearance. The Duke of Alva, one of Charles V.'s generals, in some mysterious manner came into possession of the sword and by its aid won the battle of Muhlberg. The sword then disappeared again and has not since been seen.

Has it gone forever? Who can tell? Perhaps it will once more come to light and exert its magic influence, leading its possessor on to victory and to the grave, and perhaps, after all, the sword is but a myth and existed but in the fertile brain of the Northern scalds whose Eddas and Sagas abound in so many entrancing mysteries.

ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

## FROM WHITTIER'S PEN.

There are hundreds of Whittier's early poems which were never placed by him in any collection of his works. They are to be found in the papers he edited and to which he contributed in the days before he consecrated all his powers to humanitarian work. They gave him a measure of literary reputation which must have gratified him at the time; but when he was laid to rest the new spirit which informed all his later work he took pains to prevent the collection of the verses written in the vein of an outgrown ambition. His wish in this matter should be respected. And yet, while studying his early work, I find some poems which I fancy he would have preserved if they had not been overlooked when making his selections. Among these is this paraphrase from the German, which I find in the *Liberator* of August 10, 1883.—[S. T. Packard in the *Independent*.]

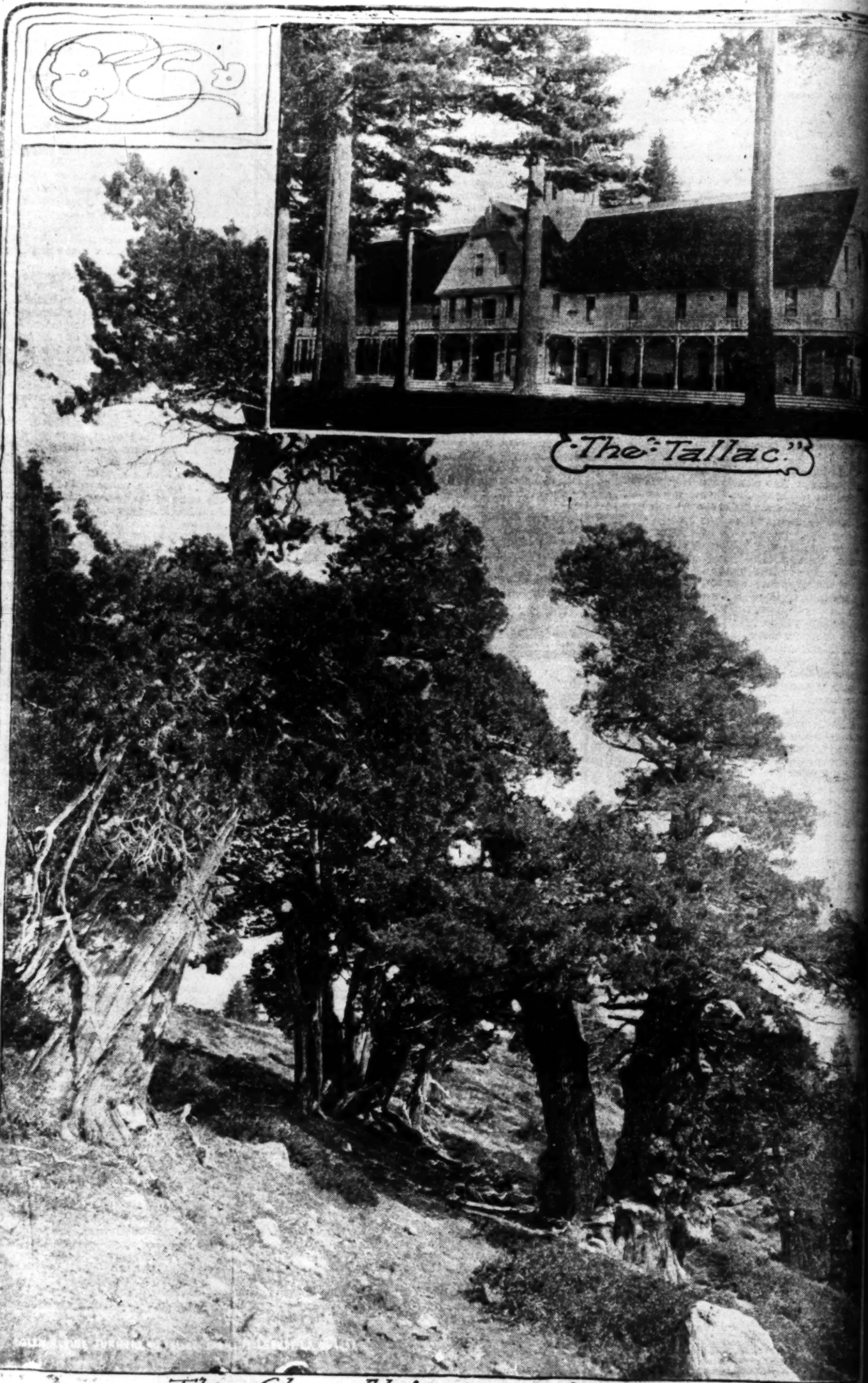
## LINES FROM THE GERMAN OF LAMETER.

Thought after thought ye thronging rise,  
Like spring doves from the startled wood,  
Bearing like them your sacrifice  
Of music unto God!  
And shall those thoughts of joy and love  
Come back again no more to me—  
Returning like the patriarch's dove,  
Wing-weary from the eternal sea—  
To bear within my longing arms  
The promise-bough of kindlier skies,  
Plucked from the green immortal palms  
Which shade the bowers of Paradise?

Child of the sea, the mountain stream  
From its dark cavern hurries on,  
Ceaseless by night and morning's beam,  
By evening's star and noontide's sun—  
Until at last it sinks to rest  
O'erwearied in the waiting sea,  
And moans upon its mother's breast—  
So turns my soul to Thee.



Picturesque Features of the High Sierras.



The Tallac.

The Glen Alpine Juniper.

See article under heading "Lake Tahoe Region" on page 14.

Scho

We told you  
ands of rep  
You can try  
as you ch  
BROADWA  
FOR SCHO  
square of  
Saturday, 8

Boy

Made of good  
ends, well fit  
pair, 7 1/2c.

Boy

Made of good  
light or dark  
cial, 49c.

Boys'

Standing or  
14. The gr  
special, 8 for

Boys

All silk Win  
and dots, ne  
value at 25c

Boy

Natural gra  
drawers to  
35c; Broad

Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

00 Do

19

600 I

uned month  
with HOSIE  
orders for  
the lowest  
in this gre  
styles, all g  
carefully ed  
ast black,  
at is sold b  
pecially pri

's fast bla  
lastic, fine  
at 15c. S

ainless bla  
lized toe, v  
n of 25c st

's fast bla  
ouble toe, v  
25c stock

omen's ho  
me lace  
itch, mace

200

black. You never saw better stockings  
priced for this sale, per pair.

From photographs taken by

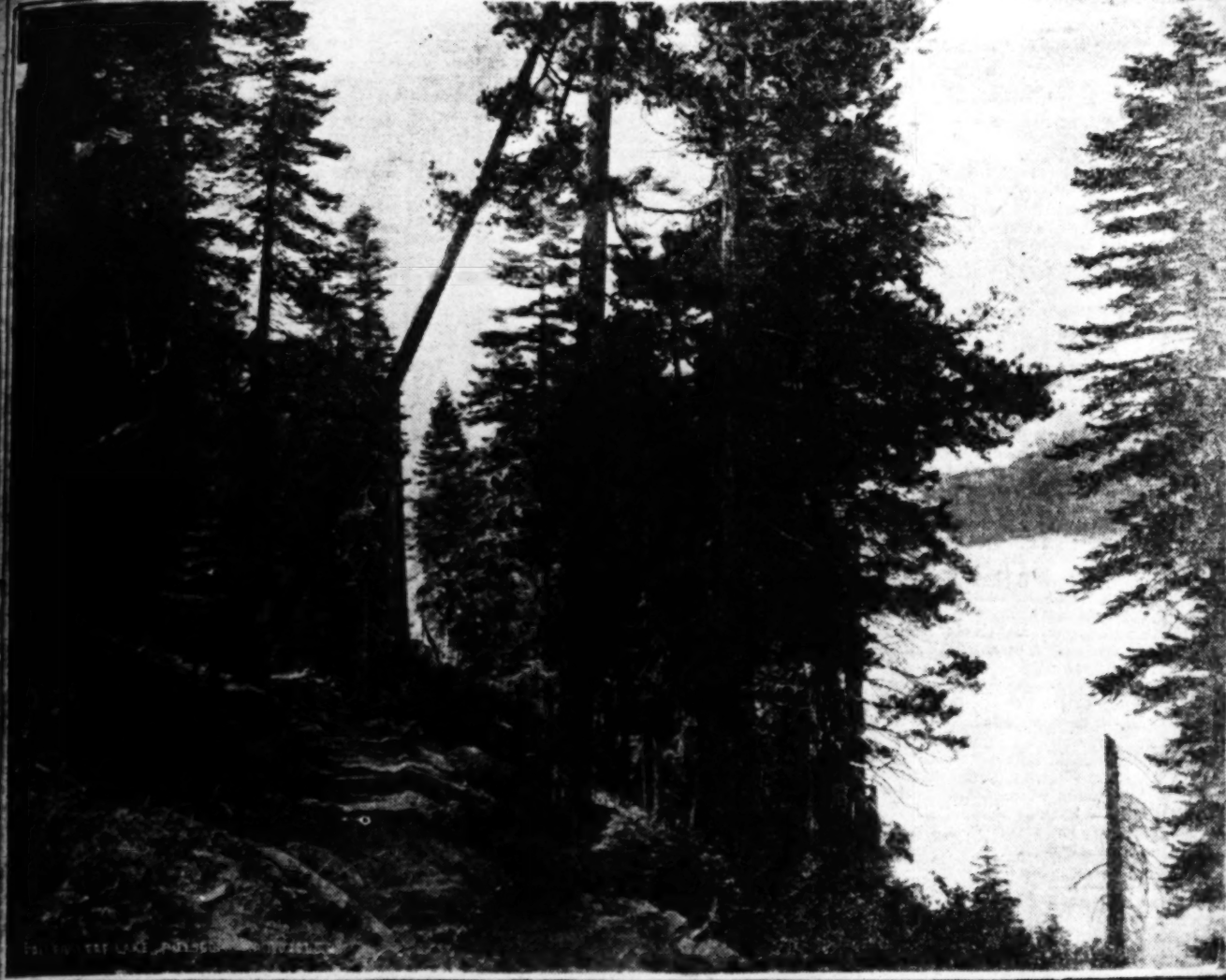


[September 15, 1901.]

September 15, 1901.]

Glimpses of Some of California's Lovely Lakes.

Fallen Leaf Lake.



Eagle Lake.

From photographs taken by Pillsbury for the Southern Pacific Company.

Czolgors to be indicted.  
2. Arrangements for State Funeral.  
3. Grief in Many Lands.

morial services in Pasadena churches.  
Rev. Robert J. Burdette's sermon on  
the assassination of McKinley.

the Cabinet. In the city. Secretaries  
Long. Atty.-Gen. Knox. Postmaster



## ROMANCE OF THE ZOO.

## IV.—THE ZEBRAS, DEER AND THE WILD SHEEP.

BY C. J. CORNISH, F.R.S., ETC.  
Author of "Life at the Zoo," "Wild England of Today," "Animals at Work and Play," etc.

**A**MONG the disappointments of modern discovery is the failure of Prejvalski, the Russian explorer, to prove that he had found, as he thought, the original of the wild horse. He was right in claiming to have found the wild camel in the deserts of Dzungaria. It may be seen stuffed, an ugly, woolly beast, at South Kensington. But the horses were only a variety of the Kiang, the swift, but ungainly wild ass, of these same inhospitable wastes. The chief difference is that it has the base of the tail set in rather higher than in the wild ass. The question is, whether our own horse ever had a wild horse, such as we see them today, as an ancestor at all, or whether he is not a creature made by man, by improving on these wild asses in domestication?

## A Perfect Collection.

For the first time in history there are now assembled at the Zoo all the possible living data, by which this question could be answered. There are at the Zoo examples of all the wild equine animals still left on the face of the earth, and these not singly, but in pairs, male and female, so that the breeds may be crossed or perpetuated. The zebras are much larger than the other kinds, more brightly marked, with jet black on pure white, and the stripes are narrower and closer together. They bear the same proportion to the other zebras as a carriage horse does to a cob. Their ears are not long and narrow like donkeys, but are much longer than those of the other zebras, and wide and rounded at the top. They are called "Grévy's zebra," and come from the country south of Abyssinia.

Another question of the hour asked about the zebras and wild asses is how far a female animal tends to reproduce the type of the male with which it was first mated? Prof. Ewart crossed zebras and mares, and got foals, some striped and some not. The result of subsequent breeding was that foals were often born with zebra stripes. But, and this is the most curious result of these trials—the stripes in the "throw back" were not a mere repetition of the marking of the zebra used in the cross, but of another, viz., this identical Grévy's zebra. The latter is believed to be of a more primitive type than the Burchells zebra. It seems then that the offspring of female animals when crossed tend to revert to the type of some ancient ancestor of the first sire. This sounds rather dry and scientific, but if true it may lead to interesting discoveries.

## The Original of the Male Horse.

Meantime let us go through one stud of nature's horses, and see how far any of them can claim to be the original of the male horses of domestication. Two points will be looked for. One is the shape of the horse, and the other the absence of stripes, which no modern horses have. The result is that by actual inspection we can see that the zebras have most of the horse's shape, but are violently unlike in color. In the asses the stripes are progressively lost, but the shape deteriorates. Looking over the whole set of zebras, we have a pair of the very rare mountain zebra with arched necks and heads very like the old Greek horses on the Parthenon frieze.

Burchell's zebras, with less marked stripes, are also much like small horses. Grévy's zebra has a mule-like shape, and most uncompromising stripes which do not look as if they could be "bred out" in a thousand generations. Still, except as regards the tail, we have most of the elements of the horse's shape in the zebra. The loss of their stripes in the wild asses is shown in a striking manner in the series from different parts of the world now brought together at the Zoo.

The wild ass of Abyssinia has a dark stripe, clearly marked, down its spine, and a similar stripe, making a cross with the first over its shoulders. In the wild ass of India, from the Ran of Cutch, the cross stripe has disappeared. But that down the spine looks as if put on with a paint brush, and is very broad toward the tail. The Kiang, or wild ass of the cold deserts, has the same single stripe down the back. Its coat is tough and woolly, like a cheap cocoanut mat, but not much rougher than that of a Shetland pony when left out on the hills. It is the most shaped of the whole tribe, narrow in the chest, weak-necked, big-headed, and with every bad point imaginable. But this is partly accounted for by the bad food and bad climate of its native land. Lastly comes the wild ass of Somaliland, a neighbor both of the Abyssinian wild ass and of the Somali zebra. This is quite a beautiful animal. The male at the Zoo has an exquisite coat which would be lavender color were it not that the tint is rather pink than mauve. Its muzzle is like the finest satin, so close and glistening is the velvet hair. Now this wild donkey has no stripes on his back whatever. He is as whole-colored as a dun or white pony, as to his body. But his legs, which are almost white, are striped below the knee and look almost like a zebra's. The lines are quite black, distinct and wavy. In this case it looks as if the zebra stripes had been almost discarded. It would only be necessary to give to its descendants the zebra shape, and then improve on this and breed so as to obtain a horse's tail, and you would have your horses "manufactured" from the natural article. Tails, as all breeders know, are easy to alter under domestication. Sheep, for instance, vary much in this respect, some having naturally short tails like the wild sheep, while one breed, that of Persia and parts of Syria, has a long tail which is so fat that it is encouraged to grow, and little wheeled carts are fastened to it to prevent its being injured on the ground.

## Wild Sheep and Goats.

There is an interesting collection of wild sheep at the Zoo, and another of wild goats. Anyone interested in

the subject of the origin of domesticated animals will find much of interest in comparing these with the tame sheep. The differences are far greater than those between the horse and the zebra.

In the first place no wild sheep (in the summer time) has any visible wool. What wool there is is merely down, hidden under the hair. Some, like the Ovis Ammon, and the Barbary sheep, grow big woolly manes in the winter, but they are all smooth-coated animals, the color of sandstone rock. The line between the wild sheep and the wild goats is also difficult to draw. Some species, like the Barbary sheep, might belong to either. Both wild goats and wild sheep become equally tame in captivity, though the goats are the more restless of the two. The rarest of the wild sheep at the Zoo is the Ovis Ammon. It is a young male from the mountains of Eastern Central Asia, and is, we believe, the only specimen now in Europe. It came when a very young lamb, so young that its sex was not known. Now it is growing fast, though the horns have not taken the circular curve which this, in common with several other wild sheep, has. The Barbary sheep is one of the largest of the tribe. There is a whole flock of these in a house close to the band stand. Hunting, or rather shooting them, is one of the most difficult sports in the world, pursued mainly on the dry stony mountains at the back of the Atlas Range.

Yet for some reason more Barbary sheep are caught and kept in menageries than any other wild ovine creatures. The Arabs shoot the mothers and catch the lambs. They also breed as well in captivity as they do when wild. There are always two or three charming little lambs, bright fawn in color, with little horns, budding on the foreheads, in the yard at the Zoo. All old and young alike, feed readily from the hand, and would make charming pets in any home farm or park. The Burchell sheep of the Himalaya, and the Thar, another Indian breed, are smaller than those of the North African mountains. One of the puzzles of the Zoo is to stand at a distance from their cages and guess in a glance how many sheep are in sight. So exactly do they match the color of the pile of rocks in the center of their cage, that it nearly always happens that one or two are overlooked. The original of our domestic goat is believed to be the Ilex of Asia, the Paseng. It has large horns with rings upon them. Other Ilexes in the Zoo are from the Apennines and Sardinia. All are very tame, standing on their hind feet to beg of passers-by. They deserve better quarters and more space to show their power of jumping.

## The Deer.

The deer at the Zoo would look better if turned out loose in the park outside. On the other hand it is easier to study them at close quarters where they are. Each country seems to have its native large deer, together with two or three smaller and different kinds. Many of these may be seen at the Zoo, but the local grouping is not preserved. In England, for instance, we have the red deer, representing the large kinds, the small fallow deer, and the roe buck. Across Europe the same three species are found. Then, crossing Northern Central Asia, the Maral stag takes the place of the red deer. A variety of this deer, or perhaps the same under another name, is Suedorf's deer, a specimen of which is now in the Zoo. Lately Mr. Hagenbeck of Hamburg obtained eighteen of these rare deer from somewhere in North Manchuria for the Duke of Bedford. The Far East sends several deer to the Zoo, including a tiny water deer with no horns at all. The Japanese deer are well worth looking at. They are to be found (at the Zoo) on the banks of the canal, near the insect house. They are sturdy "cobby" little deer, with fine heads and strong bodies. The Indian deer, like those of Europe, are divided into three main groups of different sizes. There are the huge Sambar of the hills, which correspond to our red deer, the beautiful spotted axis deer, which takes the place of our fallow deer, though it does not belong to that tribe, and the small hog deer. There are no Sambar at the Zoo. They do not do well in England, though they have been kept for a time in parks. Lord Powerscourt, for instance, found that his Sambar deer would keep up their Indian habits in Ireland, and retire to the thickest cover in the day time, even when it was wet and damp. Hence they suffered from the climate and died. For some reason the Axis, or "cheetah," do very well here. Those at the Zoo have horns reaching almost as far back as their tails, and are in fine condition. At Woburn Abbey they live out in the paddock, and have a most brilliant appearance, their bright chestnut fawn backs, white spots, and white points being very ornamental.

## The American Deer.

But America is the great home of large deer. In the first place comes the wapiti. Then come the mule deer, with a very fine head, the swamp deer, whose ears are filled with a beautiful arrangement of white hair like silver lace, and the black-tailed deer. Farther south there are other varieties, while in the north are the enormous elk, or moose, and the caribou, or American reindeer. Both these last animals should be carefully studied. The moose is quite as remarkable in its way as the elephant, and suggests the same idea of belonging to another and more ancient world.

The reindeer's horns are perhaps the largest, in proportion to its size, of those of any deer. It has been proposed to use them for drawing sledges in Scotland on the moors, and it is quite likely that this will be done.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the deer is the great likeness which the members of the family have for each other, and the way in which they seem to occur in all lands, except South and Central Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. You find them in islands like Formosa, in hot climates and cold, from the Arctic snows to the equator, and in such out of the way places as the little island of Tobago. All are beautiful, all are swift of foot, and all are good for food. Consequently, in most civilized countries, some species are found half-domesticated in parks. One of the rarest kinds of deer is one kept in a park by the Emperor of China.

(All rights reserved.)

## IN BOOM TIMES.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CITIZEN.  
THE REAL ESTATE AGENT.

By a Special Contributor.

**M**R. JIBBS of Cincinnati, a man of wide travels, discovered the charming city of Los Angeles more in Southern California just before the termination of the great real estate excitement of 1897-8. Like many another, he was a hungry gudgeon whose mad rush from every new hook was one of the marvels of the century, but he also stayed long enough after the storm to discover that there was some solid meat in all that would assert itself after the bubble had burst, as was the case at Los Angeles and elsewhere.

Dinglemore did not chance to be one of those who thought some "strictly inside property" would be if it could be had cheap enough. One with a mind never had to hunger long for accommodation those days and it was not long before Jibbs had secured a ravishing "snap."

One who has never picked up a "snap" on the part of a great real estate boom has little idea of the expansive nature of life's horizon. Still, Jibbs was imagining how that horizon brightens, with the Aurora shooting bright streamers of hope for the zenith, when he returns to his home and his paper sent him from the new anchorage of his life.

On reaching Cincinnati, Jibbs found several awaiting him by telegram and every mail brought a new message. This man was involved and had in his other's wife was discontented and wanted to leave East, so as to be near her mother; another had ended and his family needed money or something of the sort. Jibbs was shrewd enough to keep in his Dinglemore to inform him about values, but he discovered that the agents of that gay burg were known to take a commission from both sides. Papers also confirmed all that the agent was saying, was railroad for breakfast, with a factory for the most of the time, until Jibbs really believed that was growing faster than in the boom.

"Snap" was assimilated and loan after loan was "very select inside" at "only one-third value." Jibbs found his money waning rapidly. About the time it struck him that there was a singular "snap" on the market, and he came back with speed with which many of us have seen similar to follow their disappearing treasure.

Although he had not announced his coming, a real estate agent boarded the train at the next station, Dinglemore with a "very choice snap," and Jibbs boarded the same back with "the snap of all snaps." "Don't see anything of the new railroad," said Jibbs.

"They found they couldn't get here in time for this year's crop, so there is no rush," replied the agent.

"Where are all the factories the papers have been talking about?"

"Why—an—let's see. One got burned. Another the hands of a receiver—another—let's see. There are several of them—didn't get built yet. I found it was too late to start on this year's money. There is no hurry about them."

"Where is the opera house that was assured?"

"Oh, that was the old one that was insured. Newspaper men sometimes follow old English variety."

"Where are the reduction works that were mentioned?"

"We are getting reduced fast enough without works," guffawed the driver, at which the agent's mad and one of them gave him a poke in the eye, whispering that he would "hurt the town."

"Where are all the improvements I have been talking about?" asked Jibbs of his own agent, when he saw him.

"Why look at this street pavement. Cost a square foot. Nothing like it in the—"

"Why, the blasted street don't need any pavement. Where are the railroads and the—"

"Oh, well you know how that is. The papers have been making it. The boys are used to that talk and must have it. It's only a trifle premature, practically true and a little matter of time in the event of that kind isn't much. The fact is, we struck bottom and are merely resting for the start. Prices haven't fallen for months and it's a few places in weak hands that keep things down. If they were taken in where they would not be back on the market at lower prices, things would move up. There ain't over half a dozen places told."

"Why, I have had over two dozen offered me since I got here. Well, lots of these agents have the same plan. If they didn't, each one would be running down the property of the other and hurt the town. The more over the commission when one makes a sale has blood in circulation or it would stagnate."

"I think myself that things cannot drop much more. The country is improving in all directions, and the feet on the town cannot be long postponed. The blasted snaps seem to increase the faster I take them in."

"Climate. Climate, sir. You know everything about rapid growth in this country."

"But joking aside, I really find everything different than when I bought the last good thing. I have seen things poked at me before I am out of bed and then at night I have now days is a 'choice snap.' I bought snaps, in fact, until my ready cash is all gone. Better go back and dig up some more, like some of the rest of the goalins," said Jibbs.

"No, I won't invest another dollar. I wrote back to Cincinnati and found a man, announcing a line of 'It is improving right at the moment. As he is more—a paper that had the victims of faith in the other thing here to invest more left to sell, and I pretty soon we will have two, possibly."

"Jewellins!" he said a notice of delinquent sale for some of his best Dinglemore paid the taxes on that and twice what the stuff would "Make your property all back his agent, who owned who had 'stood in' with the carried. We are going to sewers."

"Why the deuce don't you thing to sewer?" wrote back on those buildings? Are taxes? They are on the delinquents occupied even if you have bill of costs on that foreclosed whole stuff would sell for Can't you rent that building offices? The new road will the sort. It must not stand. And the agent promptly "Lawyers here have very solidity of the situation. I that when they do get a job to make up for the whole of thing more it is that much consequence, reduce the price have to eat even in this case."

"Offer the next man a hundred give him the right to red if he will, give a deed for reply to another letter from the lawyers. Can't you make taxes and street assessments left here to meet them. Y cranks down there, attract winters and cool summers ing on nothing. But I don't less they can pay. Fire the pay up at once. Same with psychic doctor, too. What's and any other physis doctor at? Or don't you mean again singers very good people. Cussedest whirlpool I ever self a few months later. I I begin almost to wish I had I suppose it will be a bull gets running. It begins to go out there to take care of more street assessment bill fending titles to property, I abstract, I'll have nothing have to go there."

"God bless our non-resident been busted long ago with agent, as he received a letter to pay for repairs on a building; for at the time made an equally appropriate population of Dinglemore one them all somewhere be dollar."

The promise was easily kept him in Cincinnati, goods from the home that it was worth to keep up Jibbs followed his treasure tales, whose sunny slopes he with less perspiration. And how did "the boys" had returned "to look after. Even as the raven kens a ear and picks out its eye down to die. Right well turned."

"Well, old boss, glad to couldn't stay away much for the first real estate agent called him 'Judge' before, heartfelt whack on the back. 'Hallo, old man. So you remarked, with fraternal had always called him 'Gen. 'Going to steer or separate had always addressed him him 'Jibbsy.' 'What do you mean, sir, replied 'Jibbsy,' wheeling indignation."

"Say, now, old feller, then We know how it is course myself on a busted boom. even. I want a partner who experience ought to be valuable."

"Come over and tell us h another. 'You are one of Jibbs, as with his wife he story of his biggest building by 'light housekeeping' wene stove and canned goods."

TOD  
Caller: Is your employer Office Boy: Yesir, but th  
—[Ohio State Journal]



# DOOM TIMES.

OF THE CITIZEN BY  
L ESTATE AGENT.

Special Contributor.

Cincinnati, a man of wealth and  
the charming city of Cincinnati.  
California just before the  
real estate excitement in the  
many another, he moved at  
the mad rush from every side  
one of the marvels of the last  
long enough after the boom  
was some solid merit behind  
itself after the foolishness  
at Los Angeles and several other

chances to be one of those  
its imposing heights, that  
inside property" would be  
enough. One with that turn  
liger long for accommodation  
is not long before Jibbs was

icked up "a snap" on the  
boom has little idea of the  
horizon. Still less can  
tion brightens, with a  
streamers of hope far into

to his home and has the  
new anchorage of his heart.  
Jibbs found several "snaps"  
am and every mail brought  
was involved and had to sell,  
wanted and wanted to move  
her mammy; another had  
needed money or something  
enough to keep an agent  
him about values, but had  
outs of that gay burg had  
mission from both sides. To

all that the agent wrote, and  
with a factory for dissem-  
Jibbs really believed the  
in the boom. "Snap" was  
and loan after loan made  
only one-third valuation" and  
leaving rapidly. About the  
there was a singular redundancy  
et, and he came back with  
ed us have seen similar

treasures.  
announced his coming, a  
train at the next station  
ry choice snap;" another  
lightning snap," and two  
with "the snap of all snaps."  
of the new railroad," remem-

didn't get here in time to see  
is no rush," replied one of  
aries the papers have been  
One got burned. Another's  
another—another—let me  
—didn't get built yet. The  
start on this year's material  
hem."

he that was assured?  
one that was insured, by  
follow old English style  
in works that were such  
ed fast enough without  
er, at which the agents  
him a poke in the ribs  
"hurt the town."

movements I have been making  
is own agent, when he  
at pavement. Cost a dollar  
it is the—  
et don't need any pavement  
the—  
w that is. The papers  
ays are used to that kind  
is only a trifle premature. It  
le matter of time in a  
much. The fact is, we  
erely resting for the  
in for months and it is  
as that keep things depressed  
as they would not be there  
ver prices, things would  
over half a dozen places

we down offered me already  
is have the same piece to sell  
would be running down  
hurt the town. The scramble  
one makes a sale keeps the  
old stagnate."

age cannot drop much more  
in all directions, and the  
is long postponed. But in  
case the faster I take the  
You know everything here?

ly find everything cheap  
is good thing. I have  
am out of bed and the only  
is a "choice snap." I've  
my ready cash is all gone  
up some more, like some of

accomplish more and  
ber on the

accomplish more and  
ber on the

accomplish more and  
ber on the

the rest of the goings," colloquized the agent as Jibbs

"No I won't invest another cent there," was the an-  
swer Jibbs wrote back to Dinglemore when he arrived  
in Cincinnati and found a number of telegrams awaiting  
him, announcing a line of magnificent "snaps."

"It is improving right along, I see," said Jibbs a week  
later to his wife, as he read the paper from Dingle-  
more—a paper that had its principal patronage from  
the victims of faith in the town. "But I won't sell an-  
other thing here to invest there. In fact, I've little  
more left to sell, and if things don't come up there  
pretty soon we will have to economize for a year or  
two, possibly."

"Jewilkins!" he said a few weeks later, as he saw a  
notice of delinquent sale for street assessments contain-  
ing some of his best Dinglemore property. "Why, I just  
paid the taxes on that and they came to 3 per cent. on  
what the stuff would sell for!"

"Make your property all the more valuable," wrote  
back his agent, who owned a lot on the same street, and  
who had "stepped in" with the contractor to have the job  
done. We are going to vote bonds next week for  
sewers."

"Why the deuce don't you wait until you get some-  
thing to sever?" wrote back Jibbs. "Where is the rent  
on those buildings? Are you sure you paid the city  
taxes? They are on the delinquent list. Keep the build-  
ings occupied even if you have to reduce the rent. The  
bill of costs on that foreclosure suit is more than the  
whole stuff would sell for with the lawyer thrown in.  
Don't you rent that building on Bilk avenue for railroad  
offices? The new road will certainly need something of  
the sort. It must not stand empty."

And the agent promptly replied:  
"Lawyers here have very little to do. It proves the  
soundness of the situation. But a natural consequence is  
that when they do get a job they have to charge enough  
to make up for the whole year. If they should get any-  
thing more it is that much ahead, and they do not, in  
consequence, reduce the price on the other. Lawyers  
here is not even in this climate."

"Offer the best man a hundred dollars for a deed, or  
give him the right to redeem any time in ten years,  
if he will give a deed for nothing," wrote Jibbs, in  
reply to another letter from the agent. "Anyway to beat  
the lawyers. Can't you make the rents there pay the  
taxes and street assessments? It is taking all I have  
left here to meet them. You seem to have a nest of  
snakes down there, attracted probably by the warm  
climates and cool summers and the general ease of liv-  
ing in nothing. But I don't want them for tenants un-  
less they can pay. Fire the mind-reader if she don't  
pay up at once. Same with the theosophist and the  
sympathetic doctor, too. What's the difference between him  
and any other phsyic doctor? What the deuce is a palm-  
ist? Or don't you mean a palmist? I never found  
palmists very good pay."

"Constant whirlpool I ever saw," said Jibbs to him-  
self a few months later. "It's dragging in my last cent.  
I begin almost to wish I had never seen the place. But  
I suppose it will be all right when that new railroad  
goes running. It begins to look as if I would have to  
go out there to take care of things myself. After a few  
months most assessment bills and lawyers' fees for de-  
fending titles to property, for which they approved the  
scheme, I'll have nothing left to stay here for and I'll  
have to go there."

"God bless our non-resident population. We'd have  
been busted long ago without them," remarked Jibbs's  
agent, as he received a letter containing Jibbs's check  
to pay for repairs on a building. It was a singular co-  
incidence; for at the time Jibbs wrote the check, he  
made an equally appropriate remark about the resident  
population of Dinglemore and observed that he would  
on them all somewhere before he would send another  
letter.

The promise was easily kept. There was nothing left  
to keep him in Cincinnati, and, gathering the household  
trunk from the home that had been mortgaged for all  
its worth to keep up the expenses at Dinglemore,  
he followed his treasure over the Delectable Moun-  
tain whose sunny slopes have engulfed so much of the  
dreams of enthusiastic greenhorns who want more  
wealth less perspiration.

As he did "the boys" of Dinglemore know that he  
had returned "to look after his property interests?"  
Even so the raven kens afar the animal whose hour is  
near and picks out its eyes almost before it has lain  
down to die. Right well they knew why he had re-  
turned.

"Well, old boss, glad to see you back. Knew you  
couldn't stay away much longer," was the greeting from  
the real estate agent he met, who had always  
called him "Judge" before. It was accompanied by a  
handshake on the back of true western intensity.

"Hello, old man. So you're one of us at last eh?"  
replied, with fraternal dig in the ribs, another who  
had always called him "General."

"Going to steer or separate?" inquired another, who  
had always addressed him as mister, but now called  
him "Jibbsy."

"What do you mean, sir, by such an insinuation?" re-  
plied "Jibbsy," wheeling around with some show of  
indignation.

"You, now, old feller, there's no tenderfeet in hear'g.  
We know how it is ourselves. I've picked up snaps  
up to a busted boom. There's only one way to get  
out. I want a partner who is a good steerer, and your  
experience ought to be valuable. I can separate 'em all  
right."

"Come over and tell us how it all happened," laughed  
another. "You are one of us now."

"Glad if it don't look like I was," colloquized  
Jibbs, as with his wife he waddled to the unrentable top  
story of his biggest building and began the world anew  
by "light housekeeping" with a single-barreled kero-  
sene stove and canned goods.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

TOO LATE.  
Caller: Is your employer in?  
Office Boy: Yesir, but the ice collector was jib's here.  
—Ohio State Journal.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

HOW AMERICA LOOKS TO A NOTED  
ENGLISH TRAVELER.

BY FRANK T. BULLEN.

Author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "A  
Sack of Shakings," etc.

A GREAT many cheap sneers have been leveled at  
the newspaper reporters of America for their eager-  
ness to do their best for their journal, usually tak-  
ing at first the shape of a palpable absurdity in rep-  
resenting the newspaper man as asking the just-arrived  
guest, while yet on board of the steamer that has  
brought him over, "Well, Mr. Blank, and how do you  
like America?" Personally I do not believe that any  
reporter ever asked such a question at such a time.  
After the visitor has been in town twenty-four hours,  
yes, perhaps; and in that I see nothing at all to won-  
der at. The American reporter being usually a man  
whose mind has the sensitiveness of a photographic  
plate, is accustomed to gather his impressions with  
lightning-like rapidity, and it is the most natural thing  
in the world that he should credit other people with  
a proportion of the same quality. Journalists know  
well that first impressions of a place, if recorded  
promptly, are most valuable, because they are liable  
to be much nearer the truth than when a few days later  
the mind has become something of a palimpsest, which  
it may take months of quiet to interpret.

As far as I am concerned, I have not been asked  
what is considered the stereotyped question at all, and  
I am rather glad, because now, being invited to say  
something on this subject, what I desire to say is not  
likely to be anything but what I really feel, not re-  
fracted through the prism of another man's mind.

The first impression I have received is that of lavish-  
ness in every direction; the next is that of a high-  
toned courtesy shining through abruptness of speech  
and crudities of manner, as if upon a rough British  
stock had been grafted the punctilio of the Spanish  
gracioso, bereft of its insincerity. Next I would place  
strenuousness of life in all departments. I have been  
told several times that Boston is quiet compared to  
New York, and quietness itself compared with Chi-  
cago. That may in some measure be false modesty, but  
I am inclined to think that there must be considerable  
ground for it. If it is so, all I can say is that to me,  
who knows most of our British cities extremely well,  
the philosophic calm of Boston looks very much like a  
fury of existence, and that even in this weather. But  
I cheerfully admit, wondering, too, that the folks who  
are engaged in this, to me, life and death struggle have,  
in the midst of their apparently desperate haste  
nothing of flurry about them. They give me the im-  
pression that it would be no easy thing to get them  
"rattled." And that is a great thing. To keep one's  
head perfectly clear in the midst of such a complex  
mass of urgently pressing activities; to catch the fleet-  
ing moment for doing this, that or the other with grace-  
ful ease and calm brow, as if the worker did not know  
that to miss it would mean disaster, this must surely  
indicate the possession of great qualities; qualities  
which I believe exist nowhere in such universality  
as they do in the United States of America. In spite  
of this feeling I also have a dim and inchoate idea that  
for this intensity of life and this majestic serenity of  
demeanor, reminding one of the outside of a high-pres-  
sure cylinder in a quadruple-expansion engine, a price  
must be paid. And I feel that this price is high. Yet  
occasionally I meet a man who is certainly in the  
immediate vicinity of three-score and ten, but whose  
eye is undimmed, who bears himself as alertly and  
holds himself as erect as any youngster of them all.  
And I feel strangely moved at this wonderful specta-  
cle—that of a man who for more than half a cen-  
tury has held his honorable place in the American  
race for the supremacy of the world in all its details  
of life, and now at eventide is still to be found in the  
foremost files keeping rhythmic step with the youngest.  
The thought cannot be repressed that when such an  
one receives the inevitable summons to fresh activi-  
ties in another sphere he will feel glad that he has not  
retired to the rear, and in cosy, slippers ease from  
some snug retreat has watched the great forward march.  
It is often said, and with truth, that this is the day  
of young men. Without any controversial intent I  
would point to your old men, and ask where in the  
history of the world can there be found such an ar-  
ray of old men bearing themselves so gallantly as  
they do in the sight of all today among you.

Now in view of this astounding thing (to me)  
the price to be paid is apt to dwindle. Still there must  
be in such a race as this a great readuum of fail-  
ures. At so early a date I cannot speak of the statis-  
tics of suicide or of lunacy, but I cannot help feeling  
that there must be a very large number of such cases.  
However, this being an impressionist sketch, I do not  
propose going into details, especially of so somber a  
character.

One thought more in this connection must be noted  
before I proceed. It is that if this people upon whom  
I gaze with unstinted admiration as they pursue their  
high-pressure avocations in so calm and gracious a  
fashion ever do become excited what will their exci-  
tation mean? If they do what they do, being quiet  
and unmoved, what would they do in a hurry? And  
thinking thus I look back at home and contrast the  
foul speech and frantic anger of my own people when  
hindered or thwarted in any way during their deliber-  
ate performance of certain duties, with the fact that  
as yet throughout all the truly amazing activity I have  
witnessed these last few days, I have not yet heard  
one angry word or the use of an oath on the street.  
But perhaps the hereditary influence has something  
to do with that. This generation may be bearing the  
fruit of the politeness which was bred of a knowledge  
of a very present penalty to be paid for the use of

insult or foul language to another in loss of life or  
limb by the prompt action of the Lawless one.

The note of lavishness: This is perhaps the strong-  
est impression made upon an European stranger arriv-  
ing in such a city as Boston, for instance. He sees with  
ever-growing amazement gigantic piles of buildings  
built in most costly fashion, as if their builders knew  
not how to spend enough upon them. He goes into a  
vast department store on any ordinary day and finds  
it crammed through all its dozen or so of stories, its  
acres of floor spaces, with goods of utmost value piled  
in mountainous heaps which are rapidly melting away  
under the steady stress of purchase by the huge crowds  
that come and go. In fancy he sees a steady cataract  
of wealth descending into the coffers of the firm and  
again flowing forth in no less lavish expenditure to  
another set of seekers after wealth. Nothing at all  
like it is to be seen anywhere else in the world.

If he enters a hotel, everything is on a colossal scale,  
especially the prices, unless he finds his way downtown  
to less desirable stopping places. For every shilling or  
franc or mark he has been accustomed to spend at  
home he must be prepared to substitute a dollar here  
in his hotel if it be a high-class one. But then every-  
thing that he will receive for his dollars will certainly  
be correspondingly higher in quality and quantity. Yet,  
strangely enough, once outside the hotel doors and  
wandering among the stores, this idea of the compara-  
tive purchasing power of money here and in Europe  
is turned upside down. The majority of articles of  
food, of valmet, of every-day use generally are so  
much cheaper than in England; that is to say, such  
articles as would be purchased by middle-class people.  
And I am bound to say that the quality looks higher,  
while the taste displayed is in most instances far  
greater. I could give very many instances of this if  
necessary, having been for many years a close observer  
of the prices of commodities at home, but I will con-  
fine myself for reasons of space to one, that of the  
cost of furniture. After the most careful examina-  
tion into quality and price on both sides of the Atlan-  
tic, I deliberately state it as my belief that for fur-  
niture of equal quality in every respect the cost in  
Great Britain would be more than double what it is  
here.

Then there is the lavishness in food. The bill of  
fare in any of your large hotels is enough to stag-  
ger any European. But it does not startle any of you.  
How you do eat, to be sure! Adown that bewildering  
maze of fruit, soups, fish, fowl, flesh and sweets you  
roam, philosophically absorbing, with the aid of cop-  
ious draughts of ice water, sufficient food at one meal  
to last the average slow-moving Englishman two days.  
Perhaps the explanation of this voracity is to be found  
in the before-mentioned fact of your living at high  
pressure, whether it be of brain or muscle. Food must  
be needed in great quantities to repair the waste, and  
you take it with an enviable result. It must be the  
main reason of your superb stamina, and account, too,  
partly, if not wholly, for the strange fact that of  
every dozen persons one meets on the street anywhere,  
eleven give you a glittering smile by reason of their  
teeth having been filled with gold at almost fabulous  
cost. Because hot bread and ice-cold water, to say  
nothing of all manner of strangely-indigestible dishes  
at short intervals, play havoc with the teeth and have  
made American dentistry a household word for skill  
and costliness.

Lavishness in religious matters, also. But here the  
business instinct shines brightly in that there is noth-  
ing unusual in constructing an edifice for spiritual pur-  
poses at a cost to make British Nonconformists stare  
and gasp, yet getting the outlay back by letting off  
a large portion of the building (which has been erected  
with a view to that end) for purely secular purposes,  
thus making to yourselves friends of the mammon of  
unrighteousness and making him contribute lavishly to-  
ward the support of excellent causes with which he  
has no sympathy whatever.

Frankly, in conclusion, and while I recognize that  
it needs almost complete mental and physical regenera-  
tion to enable an Englishman of middle age to enjoy  
life in a big American city, I must admit that I see  
nothing at all to hinder the great republic from run-  
ning the earth unless it undergoes a rapid dry-rot,  
a sudden descent into inaptitude. And that does not  
seem at all probable. You know how to work, and  
you know how to rest. You scoop in your money by  
bucketsful, and you spend it royally, recognizing that  
there is as much pleasure in spending as in getting.  
May you never forget that not only vim, push and  
level-headedness, but righteousness is required to ex-  
alt a nation.

(Copyright, 1901, by Frank T. Bullen.)

### AN ARCHITECTURAL DISCOVERY.

Lord and Lady A. Gordon-Lennox have recently  
brought to light some very curious architectural fea-  
tures in connection with the great hall of Broughton  
Castle, near Banbury, the former residence of the Saye  
and Sele family. The plaster having been removed  
from the walls of the hall five or six early fourteenth-  
century doorways, which have been blocked up since  
1554, have been discovered, and also some very fine  
windows of the same period, one of them still showing  
a portion of the tracery. So interesting are the finds  
architecturally that Mr. Purdon Clarke, of the Victoria  
and Albert Museum, has been to the Castle to give his  
opinion in determining several questions in reference  
to the discoveries.—[London Graphic.]

### THE WAY OF PEACE.

Live thou thy life in fullness. Live!  
Be still and calm, and let not thine eyes  
Be blinded by man's all too common curse  
Of selfishness.  
Be temperate in effort—chun excess  
In all things that pertain to body or to mind.  
Keep thy heart both pure and sweet,  
And practice ever Christ's divine precept of charity.  
Sow thou this seed throughout thy living days,  
And reap continual a harvest of content  
And quiet peace.

H. T. S.

Chicago to be indicted.  
2. Arrangements for State Funeral.  
3. Grief in Many Lands.  
4. Many Churches Yesterday.

Rev. Robert J. Burdette's sermon on  
the assassination of McKinley... San  
Francisco.

the Cabinet, in the city. Secre-  
Long; Atty-Gen. Knox, Postma-  
General Smith, the close con-



## THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

**E.** F. G., LOS ANGELES, writes: "Another perplexed one comes to you and asks what to do with her hall. The other rooms I will leave for another time. My reception hall is about 10x15, is finished in white pine, has polished floor and walls a rich Pompeian red, with coved ceiling shaded to a light tint. The frescoing is principally in white scroll work, a few white blossoms and foliage scattered here and there. I want to ask for suggestions for the front door especially, a hall seat built in of white pine, and an alcove leading to a little nook under the stairway, which is lighted by an oblong window. The door faces west, so

carpet, cream woodwork. The dining-room is in two shades of green. The windows have dotted Swiss curtains and there is yellow silk over the transoms. The clock shelf has figured silk drapery. There is an oak writing desk, chairs, table and sewing machine. My walls are so high and glaring, I wonder if a few prints in black mats, or one larger picture, would look better in sitting-room. We do not like drapery on sitting-room windows unless we can shove them to one side or they are exceedingly thin. My bookcase is so low for such a high ceiling. I have quite a large piece of linoleum under my stove, as the fire sometimes drops out, but it looks like a big patch on the carpet. My house faces east; porch in front; bedrooms south. I had some plants in my sitting-room, but there is not much sun. My parlor has large double window east, single windows north and south. When I am able to paper and paint, what would you recommend?"

Your description sounds pleasant and comfortable, with nothing in bad taste, but it is now all brown and

tone in a bedroom furnished and finished in maple, and what window draperies? The dining-room would like in Delft blue and Flemish oak. The work is golden oak, which we will paint to look like maple in the room is a golden oak mantel, which we will not alter, as we rent. Will this be much out of the way and can you give me any suggestions for the front door? There is a bay window in the room and a small alcove built in. I would like an air of elegance in the little as possible. The parlor windows I want suggestions about. This room is 12x13 feet and consists of three windows. How shall I treat them?

I think I gave in The Times a few weeks ago which may assist you in furnishing your parlor. The use of the red lacquer lattice-work at the head of the couch and a Turkish rug hung against the wall will involve great expense and yet would give the room such a room. If you could have all of your room here painted a soft shade of rich red, you would have a comparatively easy matter, with the addition of some soft, richly-colored draperies, and a few classic Turkish things, to make your room what you want it to be. Treat your window in this way. Have a griddle made for the upper sash of red lacquer wood and from this grille and over the lower sash, hang sash curtains of thin orange-colored material between the grille and window over upper sash smoothly, or in futes, as you deem best, the lower sash. This will make a beautiful light in your room, and a small square shelf just large enough for a jar, on to the side of the window just at lower sash grille, and in this plant a squat fan palm. You want this window thoroughly oriental in character and effective. If you cannot afford Turkish rug for your floor, use one large one, of a deep shade of brown Brussels and have at least a small Anatolian rug with blue predominating in the couch. A taborette, of course, should be placed at the head of the couch and you will find this room a charming place in which to serve after-dinner coffee. It can afford a Kiskillim hanging for your door, which would be very appropriate, but you will also find you can make a handsome and effective door with two widths of dark red, or dull blue filling or terry used for floors. If you will fringe this at the ends and cut it long enough to turn two or three times over a pole. You can then fasten it in the middle with safety pins and draw it back in folds. You will have your color and a handsome curtain which will in rich, heavy folds for a comparatively small space. I do not see why you consider your hall bare. You have only to lay a rug in the middle of the hall, and place a pretty carved bench of French or Austrian oak against the wall on one side of the entrance door, a teakwood stand holding a handsome dinette with palm on the other side of door, and stretch of hall will lose all bareness. The two pieces of furniture used in a narrow hall should be in heavy lines, with few curves.

For your bedroom furnished in bird's-eye maple, think you will find a soft, rather light shade of blue most effective. You can carry this color in medium shade in the walls to a "baby blue" toilet accessories, and deepening to the dull blue Japanese jute rugs on the floor. White dotted blue would be pretty for window draperies with the white flowered cotton ones over them. If you have pink for a bedroom it will look equally well. You can then shade from a delicate sea-shell pink to old rose, avoiding the strong shades of a touch of shrimp, or coral. It is very easy to charm cottons which have dainty pink flower cream or white background. If you use a wicker wooden rocker in this room I would advise you to have a cushion for the seat of the pretty cotton and in with ribbons. A robe de nuit bag to hang by the bed, of this material, also adds a dainty touch. You could paper the walls of your dining-room clear saffron yellow; you would find this beautiful Delft blue and Flemish oak. I would use only sheer, ruffled organdy curtains at the windows. Need sash curtains make them of blue and white anese crepe, chrysanthemum pattern. If you closet needs curtains, make them of this material. You have an old-fashioned "hand-wave" bedspread as our great-grandmothers used, hang it for a mantle in this room. If you will write me some plans as to other furnishing of your parlor, the color of the walls, etc., I can help you in curtaining the windows. Do not paint the mantel in dining-room black, if you like the other woodwork? It will then look well with the other candlesticks, plates, etc., on it.

The housekeeper of "The House Beautiful" will answer possible, all proper and clearly stated queries addressed to her care. The Times, from whatever source or locality, will be a resident of California or not; and where the writer has been clearly understood on any particular point, will privately, making necessary explanation. Answers to letters frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

**THE BIG TREES ARE NATURE'S RESERVATION.**  
"Why," it will be asked, "are the Big Trees given ways found on well-watered spots?" Simply this: The Big Trees give rise to streams. It is a mistake to suppose that the water is the cause of the growth of the trees. On the contrary, the groves are the cause of the water being there. The roots of this immense tree, the ground, forming a sponge which hoards the water of the clouds and sends it forth in clear streams instead of allowing it to rush headlong in lived, destructive floods. Evaporation is also checked and the air kept still in the shady Sequoia depths, and the thirsty robber winds are shut out. The value of these forests in storing and dispensing bounty of the mountain clouds is infinitely greater than the lumber or sheep. To the dwellers of the plain, dependent on irrigation, the Big Tree is a tree of never-failing spring, sending living water to the lands all through the hot rainless summer. For the grove cut down a stream is dried up. Therefore California is crying, "Save the trees of the mountains, nor, judging by the signs of the times, is it likely the cry will cease until the salvation of all that is left of Sequoia Gigantea is sure."—[John Muir in Atlantic]



A COMFORTABLE AND HANDSOME LIBRARY.

the light is strong and glaring. It is about two-thirds glass and on each side is a leaded glass panel of some length. What will be inexpensive yet pretty to use here, and at same time shut out the glare? The rug is in dull red, a little old blue, green and tan; it seems to suit fairly well. What other furnishings do I need? It ought to be a rather pleasing room, but I depend upon your suggestions to make it so."

Cushion your seat with Bagdad curtaining. One curtain would probably cover the seat, and two cushions to stand up at the back. Hang another Bagdad curtain in your door or archway, and use dull blue or cold green raw silk in stripes for curtaining your front door and the oblong window. If you cannot afford the real Bagdad, I must recommend, rather against my will, the excellent imitation which can sometimes be found. For upholstery purposes this does very well, though of course it is not so durable as the real stuff. The colors I have mentioned will tone in softly and beautifully with your Pompeian walls and make your hall rich in effect. The long, narrow table holding at one end a palm, set flat against the wall, that I so often recommend for halls, would furnish well if you hang over it a broad mirror. You should have, at any rate, one chair corresponding with table. The lines of a hall chair should curve as little as possible, and the table may be plain though rather heavy. I am very partial to Pompeian red in a hall if its strength is relieved by dull blue or cold green. I wish you could hang a jeweled, oriental light in here.

### A Pleasant Home Place.

Mrs. J. A. G., Tulare, Cal., says: "I have a house partly furnished, or about as well as I can afford, but in its present condition I might add a few touches here and there without much expense. If I knew just the things to add. It is all on one floor. There is a small vestibule with on room except for a hanging hat rack; one door opens into the parlor, the other in sitting-room. My walls are white, ceiling high, woodwork cream. The carpet is alike in hall, parlor and sitting-room. Will inclose threads, cream and brown in color. The opening between parlor and sitting-room is hung with portieres of plain color. I don't know what color, unless a green bronze with border of wood color. They seem to harmonize well with the carpet. I have olive shades, lace curtains in parlor; nothing but shades in sitting-room. My sitting-room has four large windows in the north, octagon shape; the room is large, 14x16. I have a tall stove in one corner near the entrance to parlor. Another corner has a low bookcase with glass doors, a bed lounge, which needs re-covering, two rockers, wicker and bamboo; a large oak dining table, which needs a new cover; it does duty also as a reading table. I have only two good-sized pictures and two or three small ones. A bedroom opens out of this room with blue and gray

tan, green and yellow; therefore, it lacks character and variety. You need some strong, rich color to break up this monotonous effect. Do this with Turkey red cotton. Do not use any more green; you have enough of that color. You can literally metamorphose your sitting-room by hanging curtains in your four large windows of thin white muslin, ruffled and tied back. Some cushions in your rocking chairs of the soft, rich red of Turkey cotton, a scarlet table cover, and a small Navajo blanket rug on the floor would enrich and beautify your room. The Los Angeles stores now carry the India cottons, having red flowers scattered on a white ground, and rich borders. They can be bought for 40 cents a yard and are wide enough for curtains. If you would outline your four windows by hanging a pair of these curtains on the two outside casings, thus inclosing the four muslin-draped as one immense window, you would find it very effective. Your table cover should be of Turkey red cotton, with a four-inch hem outlined with cat-stitching or hemstitched with scrolls in the corners outlined in heavy white cotton floss. The twilled cotton laid smoothly over a square of white canton flannel or table felt, makes a fine background for magazines, work baskets, reading lamp with red or yellow shade, etc. To hide my stove I would have a light wooden frame for a screen made, paint it black and stretch fine white matting on it, fastening along the edges with brass tacks. This could on occasion completely screen your stove and the linoleum which I admit is very objectionable. The hardware stores sell metal mats to go under stoves that look more finished and, if kept bright, are not an eyesore. Some neatly hung red curtains outlining your bookcase would add a touch of color. If you cannot afford a large picture that is really fine just now, you could temporarily fill in the space over your bookcase with some sort of Japanese panel with birds and flowers painted on it. It would cost you very little to have this room colored a soft and pleasant green, harmonizing with the greens you have already. Your red would then show out beautifully in contrast. Your woodwork in here would look well painted black. Your lounge could be covered with green denim figured or plain, as to use red here would give too much of that color. I like your idea of black and white prints in flat, black wooden frames.

### A Den With Red Lacquer.

Miss E. W. writes: "I am furnishing a six-room flat in Los Angeles and wish to furnish one room as a Turkish room. Would this be appropriate and, if not, can you suggest something else. This room is 12x14, with one window, 5 1/2 x 6 feet. The hall seems quite impassable, being fifty feet long and six feet wide for a space of ten or twelve feet, and narrowing at the back. What can be done with this? I wish to spend a moderate sum of money. What color do you suggest for the prevailing

### Siberian Gold Mine.

IN THE Achinsk district of the Yenesei River, and to the south of the Trans-Siberian Railway, a party of four other men appeared to be full of gold, and on closer inspection, the finding of gold from the quartz of the vein in some measure proved the quartz in the face of the light, on the face of quartz, appeared wire-like strings and hanging in lines more or less high. In no less than six of the veins, it was shown that free gold. Blasts of powder were directed. Specimens were beaten up in mortars and found, often at the rate of 700 feet showed a course of 700 feet showed in the tunnels. By an examination of the consignment agents of the St. Petersburg, that he had in four months from this vein, crushing of day. That the deposit described in the vein, in Siberia, of numerous examinations of Engineering Magazine.

### Double-decker Bedsteads.

"W. HATT" said the furnishing of a double-decker bedstead is not new, but they are used in situations than formerly and sold.

"Their construction, as you know, four corner posts are carried up to support a second bed frame on above that to terminate with a brass knob or other device. Of course, the original bed was to save room; and was in a newboys' lodging. There have been built, in three-decker iron bedsteads above the other.

"But the double-decker is designed for lodging-house use, on board, on transports, and, in passenger steamers, in saloon places of bunks. Used on ships, they are securely clamped in position, and are equipped with ladders to the front board of a bunk.

"Double-decker iron bedsteads with ample sufficient head room in the upper bed, so that the occupant can sit up in it without touching the upper bed. We have built double-decker beds with ladders attached by which the occupant of the upper bed, and we have made them so constructed that the upper bed can be raised up into a vertical position.

"The double-decker is used also in private houses, where there might be available room for two servants, or for two too much of the kind. In a double-decker iron bedstead, I have no doubt the users of it.

"I have heard of college men in a small bedroom two double-decker beds, one above the other, serving its purpose well. It is all, but likely to prove a collapse.

"Clearly the light but sturdy double-decker iron bedstead would be that; and, as a matter of fact, it has been put to use here in back rooms, where the occupants are occupying a suite of folding beds in their parlor, and a double-decker bed.

"And this would be of use. You can buy double-decker beds, at a low price, in any degree of elaboration, and you can furnish them with whatever measure of luxury you like.

"Take it altogether, the double-decker is really a good deal of a bed.

### A Chinaman's Coat of Mail.

A COAT of mail, formed of thousands of small iron pieces passes through the streets of the Centropolis, which is said to be absolutely invulnerable to the men of the East, who formerly belonged to the

### Scho

We told you  
of the  
You can  
as you  
BROADWAY  
FOR SCHO  
square of  
Saturday.

### Boys

Made of good  
ends, well  
pair, 7 1/2.

### Boys

Made of good  
light or dark  
ciao, 49c.

### Boys

Standing of  
14. The  
special, 3 for

### Boys

All silk  
and dots,  
value at 35c.

### Boys

Natural  
drawers to  
35c; Broad

### Boys

Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

### Boys

Fast black,  
that is sold  
Specially

### Boys

men's fast  
y elastic, fine  
light at 15c.

### Boys

Stainless  
applied too,  
any 25c

### Boys

men's fast  
black, double  
any 25c

### Boys

Women's  
some lace  
stitch, made

### Boys

and too, superior to any 25c

### Boys

priced for this sale, per pair

### Boys

Enterprise food choppers, will accomplish

### Boys

you are thinking of

### Boys

and too, superior to any 25c







# Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer.

## FICTION.

### Musvoite Representation.

WHILE Maxim Gorky interests literary Russia, and his books are being translated into many languages, his Russian contemporaries are not idle, and the extensive empire of the Czar is sending out notable representative work. Korolenko is best known to Americans by his "Blind Musician." He has just published some Siberian sketches which are pronounced masterly. The Saturday Review, London, says that Korolenko has qualities unlike those of Gorky, and credits him with a unique power in comprehending the minds of "impenetrable savages."

The folk-lore around Archangel is being collected by Markov and Grigoriev.

Ivanoski has written a vivid history of the "Undergrounders," who buried themselves alive to escape enrollment under some alien force in 1897. In addition, many new books of international interest are being given to the public.

Philology is being newly interviewed concerning the Slavic people, while it divides the Slavic into the eastern and western representation. To one it is said belong the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Poles and the Wn's, and to the eastern division belong the Russian, the Bulgarian, the so-called Church Slavic and the Serbo-Slovene. The Slav of today offers a wide field for study in the homes of its scattered children.

Among the new books of fiction, "Foma Gordyeff," by Maxim Gorky, has been translated by Mrs. Isabel F. Haggood. In an instructive preface, attention is directed by the translator to Russia as "a land of vast social contrasts, and equally vast democratic equality."

Maxim Gorky, in the last three years, has been proclaimed a fitting successor to Tolstoy. It was learned that whatever depth of poverty darkened his wandering career, he carried with him food for the mind in the form of a book. The marked contrast between Tolstoy, the veteran of romance, a man of social leadership and wealth, and the homeless member of the "Barefoot Brigade," is strongly drawn by the translator. Maxim Gorky, whose real name is Alexi Maximovitch Pyeshkoff, was born in Nishni, Novgorod, on March 14, 1868, in the family of his grandfather, who was a painter. He was early orphaned. His grandfather taught him to read with the aid of a prayer book. He ran away from the position of an apprentice, peddled apples, worked on docks, sawed wood and carried heavy burdens. Finally he became acquainted with Vladimir Korolenko, who exercised a stimulating influence on the young writer. Gorky has settled down in Nishni Novgorod, but has been involved in political troubles and several times sent to prison. While in prison he received the letters of Messrs. Scribner, proposing terms for the authorized publication of this volume, and from prison he dispatched the cablegram of acceptance.

This novel of "Foma Gordyeff" is a story of commercial life on the Volga, sixty years ago. The father of Foma, with an indomitable greed and passion for work, had accumulated a fortune. The man had days of remorse after hours of dissipation, when he drank water and ate rye bread and said his prayers with bowed heart. He never understood Natalya, his second wife. He saw in her only the mother of his son. Foma was left motherless in infancy.

The education of this son gives the color of the story. The sophistry by which all humanitarian sympathy was repressed in the young heart, the hold which was kept on the moods of an inquiring soul, is told with realistic pen. The boy's eyes are turned away from the imploring gaze of a drowning man. He is taught to dominate with despotic savagery, by both example and precept, in the education of imitation and absorption.

The world's work was at this time largely carried on by the forces of muscular power. When Foma's father wished larger products, he doubled the stress of his exactions of his servants. Sometimes brutal, always eccentric; he had moods of kindness and good nature.

After Foma (Russian for Thomas,) became heir to his father's rubles and craft on the Volga, his soul revolted at the mercenary spirit of the mercantile class, and the hypocrisy which he saw in its methods of business increase. Something of his mother's nature appealed to him. He abhorred the idea of money speculation in considerations of marriage. Not having the courage to carry out his convictions, he indulged in gross dissipation as a form of forgetfulness. This degrading process is described with pitiless and flagrant detail of realistic elaboration, which public sentiment will not uphold. Truthful portraiture does not require a series of instantaneous impressions. Finally, the merchants assemble for a festival. Foma, in rebellion at the awful law of gravitation which has made his life this anomalous manifestations, and at variance with his ideals, in his excitement burst out into a philippic against the whole clan. He was triumphant in his conviction. But they whom he denounced overpowered him. Poor Foma was sent to a mad house. From this place he emerged an imbecile wreck. The story is pessimistic and tragic, as the world in its deepest shadows.

Some of the glimpses of feminine character have an illusive psychological charm. There is taciturn Natalya moving in the spacious house of her husband "as though some invisible thing interfered with her freedom of action." There is the maid Liuboff, with her timid hope of happiness.

The reader seems to have watched one of those typical days of the Volga, when the ice crushed Ignat's barges, and little Foma had an impression, culled from folk-lore tales, that his father had in some heroic age been a pirate. This novel of Slavic characteristics has for its

animating force the spirit of rebellion against the despotism of Russian order.

The story with its dark realistic impressions of normal procedure and abnormal outbreak is written with compelling intensity and grim power. The book is illustrated.

[Foma Gordyeff. By Maxim Gorky. Translated from the Russian by Isabel Florence Haggood. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.]

### A Railroad Novel.

This novel describes western life. It tells of the intrigues of a combination of men, who were incited to speculation in the securing of a street railway franchise. A prominent character is introduced who manipulates the City Council. He wishes not only to secure the charter, but representation in the United States Senate. In this history of franchise-grabbing, the reader will encounter bankers, promoters, newspaper men and hangers-on. The story of adequate rapid transit facility is one of the romantic pages of progress, but this chronicle is intended to give insight into iniquitous legislation. The appointment of Hugh Bannerton to the secretaryship is one of the introductory incidents.

The young man's earliest recollections had been those of boarding schools and colleges. The bills of the so-called orphan boy were promptly paid by the agent of a great firm. On the day of his graduation he met Mrs. Kate Warrington, who told him that she was the friend of his mother. At the palatial home of Mrs. Warrington the reader has glimpses of the heroine. The subordinates of the story furnish the best examples of fortitude in contrast to types of official dignity and self-importance. A chapter of mysticism introduces the old surgeon in his hermitage. The interest with which one follows the story is rather sociological than artistic.



A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE.

When Bannister-Bidwell became the inheritor of his father's wealth, he made known his intention of returning to the citizens a right that belonged to them, and pledged himself to show what a man may do with money and not what money can do with a man. The story is one of action, and though it does not prove a high order of artistic equipment is one of popular interest.

[The Autocrats. By Charles K. Lush. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50. For sale by C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

### Domestic Infelicities.

The problems in this book might furnish ample material for the discussions on "Marriage and Divorce," by the National Council of Women. The plain unvarnished tale is that of Guydine Vance, who decided to leave the uncongenial home of her step-father and try to better her intellectual condition. While her reveries were leading to conclusions of more conviction than coherency, she was persuaded to marry Judge Karee. She was uncertain whether she loved him, but she thought him honorable and worthy of respect. She was strongly imbued with faith in prayer as a healing power, and in her youth and ignorance became the wife of a man of wealth and position. Shortly after her marriage she learned that her husband had been among the vast number who "sow wild oats," and, having learned the dark story of his dissipated life, she decided that she could not and would not share it. She went away, refused Judge Karee's alimony and support, and took a working position. After a time, Judge Karee obtained a divorce. A dying friend had given him his lovely daughter, Rose, with his final injunction. Judge Karee conferred his name and fatherly protection on the girl. After a few years of this life together, she was struck by lightning. During this period of his second matrimonial experience, the first Mrs. Karee met Edgar Grinnell, a gentleman of superior quality, who won her heart

and reverence. He wished to make her his wife, but the story of her unhappy experience. Grinnell, however, assured Grinnell that she was his wife, and the teachings of the Bible to Judge Karee. As she was morally and spiritually disaffected to her husband who had another wife, Edgar found it difficult to understand the logic of these convictions, and she should feel the bond to the husband of her youth.

Questions of marriage and divorce and matrimony enter into a lengthy story which was written under the stress of earnest conviction. The chronicle can but make a wise man and a checked page can be only one of the many conditions of the imperfection of the blossoming of infinite love in the earth of poor human nature. The dangers that threaten social order and affect the golden mean between the economic obligations of society and the subjective aspect as it bears upon individual happiness or misery, is the scope of the upholding the family life according to the highest of the civic conscience calls for a pacific and revolution.

[Guydine. A Woman With a Conscience. By Graham Lewis. State Capital Printing Co., Guthrie, Okla.]

### An Island Flirtation.

This story gives some insight into the life and surroundings of the Bermuda Islands. One reads of coral reefs, the mild climate and verdure. There are pleasant pictures of white houses built from blocks.

There is in the world so much love-making of perfectly harmless kind that one dislikes to find so pathetic figures of people telling confidences of portable dullness, of some new form of obligation.

This married heroine had grown tired of some neglect in her home. She had a tendency to be tacular in dress, and some fatal esthetic ideas were presented in the guise of letters. This hackneyed mentality led to a silly dream of Platonic companionship in some far-off island. The programme failed by the untimely departure of the steamer.

[Told by Two. By Marie St. Felix. M. A. Chicago.]

### The Obligation of Today.

The hero of the initial story of this book, after a life of travel and solitary tastes, surprised his friends by bringing home a wife, who had been her father's companion in works of social usefulness. The husband had no interest in the concerns of the time, or the fires of enthusiasm for good. The story depicts weariness of a bond without intellectual or artistic interest. The wife wished her husband to act his part, but could not understand his indifference to all save variety. The theme is a character study, which is analytic scope to the author's pen. "Marie St. Felix" and "Miss Williamson" are each effectively told of the trio.

The stories are each entertaining. [A Woman Alone. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Price, 50 cents.]

### Events in Brazil.

The author of this book resides in Cleveland. He dedicated his novel to a "Generous Friend and Factor, Senator M. A. Hanna." The scene of the shifts from New York to Arizona. There a villain was discovered. Events so culminated that Prince Charming were left without a shadow. The sense and the danger element demonstrated the mettle.

[A Council of Three. By Charles A. Seltzer. Abbey Press, New York. Price, \$1.]

### Under the Shamrock.

The discomfiture of England was the ambition of men who launched this ship in the name of the republic. No language was spoken save Irish. The rule was secured for Ireland by the capture of Prince of Wales. The chronicle has some humorous innuendos.

[A Conspiracy of Yesterday. By Mical U. Niall. Abbey Press. Price, 50 cents.]

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

#### In the North Atlantic.

In two attractive volumes an important contribution has been made to the study of the Madeira Islands. The first inhabitants were Portuguese, and Madeira is subject to Portugal, but as the settlement took place before the discovery of America, and the Madeiran people intermarried with colonists from all lands of the world, the author diverges from the usual approach in speaking of the Madeiran people.

Mr. Biddle has, it is said, been engaged in the production of this work for the past twelve years. The historical beginning of the region and the coming of Henry the Navigator furnish a romantic chapter. A well-bred stranger is said to be most hospitably received in Madeira, where many courtesies are shown him. Funchal supports an operahouse, where music from Lisbon encourage good standards of music. There are two daily newspapers, a library and various Portuguese and German clubs.

The author has given some enlightening accounts of journeys made by the curious modes of transportation which are the hammock, and bullock cart, and the launches along the coast. The head authority is a Governor, appointed by Portuguese authority at Lisbon.

The Roman Catholic is the English and Free Church. The Madeirans are a strong Portugal, but a strong states, to which they expect. The second volume is devoted to physical science. The islands furnish notable chapters in Madeira, was brought in the sixteenth century did it. The processes of growth. The chronicle, in which the processes of many years of sending to the East or West, voyage to the East or West, to a high temperature. Curious phases of bird and where a blind and Comynus is asserted to have taken these beetles after their wants.

The publication has many important guides, in the book is one of ready to know the social, commercial and romantic region. The exaggerations which mark its character.

[The Land of the Wise. R. G. S. In 2 vols. Drexel & Co., London, San Francisco.]

### ENTOMOLOGICAL.

#### Familiar Phrases.

One has only to examine to see the large number of familiar enlisting intelligence in the biographies of this book tell acquaintance with many familiar words, grasshoppers and by careful studies, in which Prof. Weismann were employed of the organs of the caterpillar, they real down of the various tissues remarkable process of rebuilding points are certain germinal. The story of the test-build flies, and Karydids is included.

The author calls attention in securing feeling impressions shows some instances as that of the walking stick young bark of little twigs of wingless curios take on attention. "Better sitters one remain quiet and look plenty exposures could be made. They were happy with only port, and it seemed a matter whether they hung on walking sticks are vegetarians have appeared in the magazine bulletins. The book is neophyte who reads it can tell. The publication contains translations by the author.

[Nature Biographies. Doubleday, Page & Co. P. C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

### ETHICAL.

#### Thoughts Along the Way.

"We may gather sweetenage. Experience is a tree of evil. We did not plant it, which fruit we will."

The little book teaches comes wisely and helpfully life may lead on to brighter decisions your destiny.

[Experience. How to Turn. By Bernetta Brown. The Price, 5 cents.]

### Beneficial Acts.

"When we have perfect time to agonize over the amount of energy used by slaves and imperfections will go a long way in overcoming."

The author teaches less best way to receive faith is [A Dip in the Pool. By The Abbey Press, New York.]

### Character Building.

The record of religious a series of public meetings an earnest demand on liquor laws and to shut young men to become herding, whisky drinking and possible value of a good pledged to civic purification. [The True Story of a R. Fleming H. Revell Company. For sale by Fowler Bros.,

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Liquor Laws.

This work comes from the tary of the Inter-Dominion on the investigation the author says, is the re and unbiased investigation terest of temperance. The is the Christian's duty to of evil—and he shares with dislike for drink traffic is

School  
We told you  
You can try  
as you can  
BROADWAY  
FOR SCHOOL  
square of  
Saturday.

Boy  
Made of good  
elastic, well  
pair, 75c.

Boy  
Made of good  
light or dark  
elastic, 49c.

Boys'  
Standing on  
14. The great  
special, 3 for

Boys  
All silk and  
dots, no  
value at 35c.

Boy  
Natural good  
drawers to  
35c; Broad

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

300 Do

19

1600

planned month  
with HOSIE  
The orders for  
to the lowest  
in this great  
all styles, all  
ad carefully

Fast black,  
that is sold  
Specially pre

men's fast black  
elastic, fine  
light at 15c.

Stainless black  
applied too,  
run of 25c at

men's fast black  
elastic, double toe,  
any 25c stock

Women's black  
some lace  
stitch, maco

and toe, superior to any 50c stocking in town.



# Reviewer.

...to make her his wife, knew...  
...Judge Karve. As Judge...  
...disaffected to Judge Karve...  
...found it difficult to...  
...of these convictions, and...  
...to the husband of Rose...  
...and divorce and prayer...  
...story which was evidence...  
...of earnest conviction. But...  
...a wise man said, since...  
...only one of the many illu...  
...of the blossoming of...  
...of poor human nature. The...  
...order and affect the found...  
...enlist all earnest thought. The...  
...the economic obligation to...  
...aspect as it bears upon duty...  
...military, is the scope of law...  
...according to the highest...  
...calls for a pacific and puri...

...With a Conscience. By Mrs. ...  
...Capital Printing Company.

...insight into the life and...  
...islands. One reads of the...  
...climate and verdure. There...  
...the houses built from coral...  
...so much love-making of a...  
...at one dislikes to find so many...  
...telling evidences of immo...  
...new form of obliquity...  
...and grown tired of some fancied...  
...he had a tendency to be...  
...fatal ethereal ideas are...  
...This hackneyed...  
...stream of Platonic exhortations...  
...programme failed by the...  
...St. Felix. M. A. Donah...

...story of this book, after a...  
...surprised his family by...  
...has been her father's...  
...confusion. The husband...  
...of the time, or light...  
...end. The story depicts...  
...intellectual or ethereal...  
...husband to act his part...  
...indifference to all save...  
...character study, which...  
...her's pen. "Marie Zellinger"...  
...each effectively told...

...Mrs. W. K. Clifford. D. ...  
...Price, 50 cents.]

...resides in Cleveland. He...  
..."Generous Friend and...  
..."The scene of the story...  
...Arizona. There a fabu...  
...so culminated that...  
...The faces of Edith and...  
...without a shadow. Bus...  
...ment demonstrated the...

...by Charles A. Seltzer. ...  
...Price, \$1.]

...and was the ambition of...  
...in the name of the...  
...spoken says Irish. Now...  
...and by the capture of...  
...council has come hum...

...By Miss U. Niall. ...  
...Price, 25 cents.]

## AND TRAVEL.

...an important contribu...  
...of the Madeira islands. The...  
...regions, and Madeira is...  
...settlement took place...  
...and the Madeira race...  
...from all lands of the...  
...from the usual appella...

...has been engaged in the...  
...the past twelve years. The...  
...region and the coming...  
...a romantic chapter. To...  
...to be most hospitably...  
...many courtesies are...  
...where musical...  
...standards of music. The...  
...theory and various Eng...

...one cultivating accounts...  
...of the modes of transporta...  
...bullock cars, and the...  
...the head authority is a...  
...source authority at Lis...

...the Roman Catholic is the official church, although...  
...the English and Free Church of Scotland are allowed...  
...The Madeirans are said to have little affection...  
...for Portugal, but a strong admiration for the United...  
...States, to which they expect to be annexed.

...The second volume is devoted to many interesting...  
...things in physical science. The fauna and flora of the...  
...islands furnish notable chapters. The grape vine first...  
...grown in Madeira, was brought from Crete. Not until...  
...the sixteenth century did it reach its full perfection of...  
...growth. The processes of the vintage add a few pages...  
...to the chronicle, in which Mr. Biddle mentions a prac...  
...tice of many years of sending the Madeira wine on a sea...  
...voyage to the East or West Indies to mature, by sub...  
...merging it to a high temperature.

...Curious plants of bird and insect life are described...  
...as where a blind and wingless beetle called the...  
...Geophila is asserted to have the friendly regard of the...  
...ants, who take these beetles around with them and...  
...look after their wants.

...The publication has numerous illustrations, and con...  
...tains important guides, in carefully-prepared maps...  
...The book is one of ready reference for those who wish...  
...to know the social, commercial or scientific features of...  
...this romantic region. The work is free from those ex...  
...aggerations which mark many publications of this...  
...character.

...[The Land of the Wine. By A. J. Drexel Biddle, F. ...  
...R. C. S. In 2 vols. Drexel Biddle, Publisher, Philadel...  
...phia, London, San Francisco, Funchal.]

## ENTOMOLOGY.

### Butterflies.

...One has only to examine the catalogues of new books...  
...to see the large number of delightful publications which...  
...are collecting intelligence in out-of-door study. The...  
...biographies of this book tell the story of a personal ac...  
...quaintance with many familiar types of butterflies...  
...moths, grasshoppers and flies. The author says that...  
...by careful studies, to which the microscopic researches...  
...of Prof. Weismann were employed, it was found that in...  
...stead of the organs of the adult butterfly being presen...  
...t in the caterpillar, they really result from the breaking...  
...down of the various tissues of the larva, followed by a...  
...rebuilding process of rebuilding, in which the starting...  
...points are certain germinal buds or "imaginal disks."

...The story of the tent-building caterpillars, the dragon...  
...flies, and Katydid is included in the table of contents...  
...The author calls attention to the value of a camera...  
...in securing lasting impressions of beauty. The biog...  
...raphy shows some instances of the mimicry of nature...  
...as that of the walking stick. Its body has the shape of...  
...young bark of little twigs of oak and other trees. These...  
...strange curios take on attitudes for hours. The author...  
...says, "Better sitters one could not ask for; they would...  
...remain quiet and 'look pleasant' by the hour, so that...  
...their exposures could be made to one's heart's content...  
...They were happy with only a bit of birch twig for sup...  
...port, and it seemed a matter of entire indifference to...  
...them whether they hung on with three legs or six. The...  
...walking sticks are vegetarians." Several of these studies...  
...have appeared in the magazines and official scientific...  
...bulletins. The book is notably instructive and the...  
...author who reads it can but find illuminating chap...  
...ters. The publication contains 150 photographic illus...  
...trations by the author.

...[Nature Photographs. By Clarence Moorer Weed. ...  
...Boulder, Pa. & Co. Price, \$1.50 net. For sale by ...  
...C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.]

## ETHICAL.

### Temple Along the Way.

..."We may gather sweetness or bitterness from experi...  
...ence. Experience is a tree of knowledge of good and...  
...evil. We do not plant it, but we may pluck from it...  
...what we will."

...The little book teaches living each moment as it...  
...comes and helpfully, and every circumstance of...  
...life leads on to brightness, and your quality largely...  
...determines your destiny.

...[Success. How to Take It and How to Make It. ...  
...Barnetta Brown. The Abbey Press, New York. ...  
...Price, 25 cents.]

### Build Acts.

..."We have perfected our own characters it is...  
...to recognize over the character of others. The...  
...most of energy used up in distressing about the...  
...small imperfections which we see in others would...  
...go far way in overcoming our own."

...The author teaches lessons of patience and that the...  
...best way to receive faith is to be faithful...  
...[A Day in the Pool Bethesda. By Barnetta Brown. ...  
...The Abbey Press, New York. Price, 25 cents.]

### Conquer Building.

..."We record of religious growth, as demonstrated in...  
...series of public meetings, is herein told. The book is...  
...a constant demand on brave town officers to enforce...  
...law and to shut up gambling dens. It urges...  
...young men to become heroic leaders against card play...  
...ing, whisky drinking and degrading vices. It shows the...  
...social value of a good citizen's league, which stands...  
...pledged to civic purification. The book is illustrated...  
...[The True Story of a Revival. By a Pastor's Wife. ...  
...Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. Price, 50 cents. ...  
...For sale by Fowler Bros., Los Angeles.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Literary Life.

...This work comes from the pen of S. B. Dexter, secre...  
...tary of the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Commis...  
...sion, on the investigation at Fort Sheridan. The work...  
...the author says, is the result of careful, conscientious...  
...and unbiased investigation, and is sent forth in the in...  
...terest of temperance. The author claims that while it...  
...is the Christian's duty to stand for reducing the power...  
...of evil—and he shares with his temperance friends the...  
...doubt for drink traffic in every form—yet facing the

...two great issues, there is but one reasonable conclu...  
...sion. This he denominates "the regulated canteen of...  
...the post exchange." The writer states that "soldiers...  
...will drink if they wish, and they resent the attempt...  
...to prevent them. A glass or two of beer is not in...  
...jurious to them, and they sneeringly criticize Congress...  
...men—paid servants of the government—who retain their...  
...well-patronized cloak-room, with its private stock of...  
...good old whisky, but who rob the soldiers—other paid...  
...servants of the government—of a right to take a glass...  
...of beer on their own camp grounds, in their well-dis...  
...ciplined and orderly canteens."

...The bad water in tropical countries, with long...  
...marches through regions of malarial discomforts, adds...  
...to the mortality of the soldiers. It is also asserted that...  
...the poisonous nature of the liquors sold by the natives...  
...of the Philippines drives men insane, and a large num...  
...ber of insanity cases and deaths and desertions have...  
...followed, and the governing of the men has become...  
...more difficult. Uncle Sam cannot be said to have gone...  
...out of the liquor business so long as this government...  
...sets the seal of license upon so many establishments, and...  
...the author thinks "the liquor business will probab...  
...ly not be abolished before the dawn of the millennial...  
...morning, but the liquor traffic may be regulated and re...  
...stricted, which is the only visible remedy for the liquor...  
...curse."

...The report of the army surgeons is given, calling at...  
...tention to the increase of disease, intemperance and in...  
...subordination and discontent, and asking Congress to...  
...repeal at the earliest moment the objectionable law...  
...[Cant and the Canteen. By S. B. Dexter. The Henne...  
...berry Company, Chicago and New York. Price, 50...  
...cents.]

## A Reliable Collection.

...The author of "The Boston Cook Book" and other...  
...works has compiled a new book with a great variety of...  
...practical receipts, including some for the chafing dish...  
...As Mrs. Lincoln is a recognized authority, this pub...  
...lication cannot fail to be acceptable.

...[The Peerless Cook Book. By Mary J. Lincoln. Lit...  
...tle, Brown & Co., Boston. Postpaid, 25 cents.]

## THERAPEUTIC.

### Study of Food.

...The editor of Health Culture has condensed the ques...  
...tion of various foods and their values in nutrition. He...  
...calls attention to the value of nuts in the place of meat...  
...which he considers is not food, but a nutro-stimulant...  
...The bill of fare suggested in this book consists almost...  
...exclusively of ripe fruit, nuts, whole-wheat bread, soups...  
...made of beans, peas or lentils, boiled rice and baked...  
...potatoes, with a few additions. The book has a special...  
...value in its comparisons of foods of nutritive value...  
...The author shows that while meat contains many...  
...products of animal life, and that both before and after...  
...the death of the animal in being handled and mark...  
...eted, is liable to disease and infection. The writer be...  
...lieves that the food in meat can be found in other sub...  
...stances less liable to produce disease.

...[Practical Dietics. Food Value of Meat. By W. R. ...  
...C. Latson, D.D. The Health Culture Company, No. 503 ...  
...Fifth Avenue, New York.]

## NEW MAGAZINES.

...The October number of the New Lippincott will pre...  
...sent "The Anvil," by R. V. Risley, which tells the story...  
...of the love of a hermit for his neighbor's daughter...  
...Austin Dobson will tell of "Titled Authors of the...  
...Eighteenth Century." Robert Herrick tells of "The...  
...Polity of Nature." Other sketches and stories are an...  
...nounced of clever quality.

..."Spanish Painting—Old and New," by A. G. Temple...  
...is one of the leading contributions to the Magazine of...  
...Art for September. B. Kendall writes of the French...  
...decorative painter, "Raphael Collin, Decorator and...  
...Portraitist." Dr. Richard Garnett furnishes "Portraits...  
...of Shelley." Henri Frantz tells of "Sculptors and Deco...  
...rative Art in the Salons of 1901."

...The Black Cat for September contains "Gentleman...  
...Unafraid," by Florence G. Tuttle. "Born Tired," by...  
...James D. Ellsworth. "The Invisible City," by Frank...  
...Lillie Pollock. "The Strayed Finger," by John Walcott...  
...and "The Man Who Found Zero," by Ion Arnold.

...The Quiver for September, among its interesting ar...  
...ticles in a full table of contents, has a sketch by Eve...  
...line Mitford on "Some Celebrated Hymn Writers." Gertrude...  
...Bacon contributes an important sketch on "Lost...  
...Churches." "Temperance Notes and News" is a chapter...  
...of ethnic importance. The number contains religious...  
...sketches of devout interest by D. L. Woolmer, Rev...  
...Alexander McLaren, D.D., and others.

...The Criterion for September contains a clever story...  
...by John Uri Lloyd. Gen. James Grant Wilson writes of...  
..."John R. Thompson and His London Diary." Henry...  
...Wilton Thomas tells of "The Letters of Verdi."

...The American Boy for September contains a sketch...  
...by Elihu S. Riley on "Notable Naval Cadets." Frank H...  
...Sweet tells of "Bravery That Made History." An edi...  
...torial on "The Mission of the American Boy," which is...  
...to lead, inspire and develop them along right lines, is...  
...set forth in an earnest address by the number. This...  
...paper is published at Detroit, Mich., by the Sprague...  
...Publishing Company, and can but interest boyhood...  
...along many lines.

...The Literary Life for September contains the account...  
...of "Mark Twain's Year in Vienna," and the usual con...  
...tributions to literary criticism.

...The Cornhill Magazine for September contains Ben...  
...net Copplestone's "A Vagabond's Wooling;" "The Tale...  
...of the Great Mutiny," by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett; "The...  
...Pencil by the Way," by Nathaniel Parker Willis, and...  
...various other articles of notable interest.

...Will Carleton's Magazine for September is a number...  
...of outdoor interest, in its attractive theme. It contains...  
...a diversified collection of sketches and verse of en...  
...tertaining quality.

...The International for September has on its list of...  
...contributors the names of Edmund Gosse, Josiah Royce,

John La Farge, Kenyon Cox and others. Josiah Royce...  
...writes of "Joseph Le Conte;" F. W. Williams tells of...  
..."The Bases of Chinese Society;" Anatole Le Braz tells...  
...of "The Popular Drama in Brittany;" Elizabeth Von...  
...Heyking describes "Diplomatic Life in Peking."

## PEOPLE AND THINGS LITERARY.

...L. C. Page & Co., Boston, have the following new...  
...books on their lists of fiction: "Capt. Ravenshaw," by...  
...Robert Nelson Stephens; "Her Enemies' Experiences,"...  
...by Anna Farquhar; "Back to the Soil," by Bradley Gil...  
...man; "My Strangest Case," by Guy Boothby, and "Jarvis...  
...of Harvard," by R. W. Kaufman, literary editor of the...  
...Philadelphia Press.

...Among the gift books announced by L. C. Page & Co.,...  
...Boston, are "Jan Oxher and Love in Our Village," by...  
...Orme Agnns, 2 vols.; "Famous Actresses of the Day in...  
...America," by L. C. Strang; "Golden Treasury of Ameri...  
...can Songs and Lyrics," edited by Knowles.

...Cleveland Moffet, who has contributed a series of...  
...sketches of danger and daring for the St. Nicholas...  
...Magazine, will issue these collected "Careers of Dang...  
...er and Daring," as announced by the Century Company, in...  
...October.

...Mark Twain's "English As She Is Spoke," is to be...  
...issued by the Century Company.

...L. C. Page & Co., Boston, announces on its list of new...  
...juveniles, "Tilda Jane," by Marshall Saunders; "Prince...  
...Harold," by L. F. Brown; "The Little Cousin Series,"...  
...by L. F. Wade; "A Bad Penny," by Wheelwright;...  
..."Madam Liberty," by Mrs. Ewing; "Gatty and I," by...  
...Francis E. Crompton; "The Fairy of the Rhore," by A...  
...Comyns Carr; "Larry Hudson's Ambition," by James...  
...Otis, and various other attractive works.

...Henry T. Coates & Co., New York, announce "Capt...  
...Blunt; A Tale of Old Turkey," by Charles Heber Clark...  
...(Max Adeler); "London; Historic and Social," by...  
...Claude De La Roche Francis; "Ireland," by Charles...  
...Johnston; "Scotland," by Homer Lansdale, and "The...  
...Night Side of Nature," by Dr. Thomson J. Hudson.

...Henry Holt & Co., in their fall announcements, have...  
...a long list of educational books of attractive interest...  
..."The Flora of the Northern States and Canada," by...  
...Prof. N. L. Britton; "Goethe's Poems," edited by Julius...  
...Goebel, professor in Stanford University; Pater's "P...  
...one Selection," by E. E. Hale, professor in Union College...  
...and many other works are on the extensive catalogue.

...Over one quarter of a million copies of "The Crisis"...  
...have been sold since its publication, May 25.

...The MacMillan Company, New York, announce the...  
...second series of "A Search for an Inland," "Bits of Way...  
...side Gospel," by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, which is asserted...  
...to be a charming book, "Jesse, Bits of Wayside Gospi...  
..." by the same author, is said to contain much that is...  
...admirable.

...Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale College promises a...  
...volume on "The History of English Romanticism in...  
...the Nineteenth Century," to supplement his book now...  
...in its third impression. The announcement for its...  
...speedy publication is made by Henry Holt & Co., New...  
...York.

...Some attractive fiction is contained in this firm's fall...  
...announcements. Elizabeth Godfrey writes of "The Key...  
...of the Fields;" Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood tells the...  
...chronicle of "Shoulder Straps and Sunbonnets," in a...  
...series of naval and rural stories.

...Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, announce for early...  
...publication, "Our Lady Vanity," by Mrs. Ellen Olney...  
...Kirk; Abbie Farwell Brown's "The Lonesomest Doll;"...  
...John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," and various other new...  
...books.

...Among recent books from the Abbey Press, New York...  
...are Burton L. Collins's poems, "Birds Uncaged" and "A...  
...Country Store Window," by Herbert Holmes; "Green...  
...Valley," by T. D. Buffington; "Octavia," by J. F. Lee...  
...and a juvenile book, "Cat Tales in Verse," by Elliot...  
...Walker.

...Walter Barr's story of American politics, entitled...  
..."Shacklet," is announced by D. Appleton & Co. This...  
...firm has on its list Gertrude B. Rawlings' "The Story...  
...of Books;" "Student Life and Customs," by Henry D...  
...Sheldon, Ph. D., and "An Ideal School," by Preston W...  
...Search.

...The Century Classics are soon to issue a series of de...  
...lightfully printed books. They comprise "The Autobiog...  
...raphy of Benjamin Franklin," from the original manu...  
...script, discovered by John Bigelow, with an introduc...  
...tion by Prof. Woodrow Wilson; Charles Kingsley's...  
..."Hypatia," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse; a...  
...collection of Edgar Allan Poe's "Prose Tales," with an...  
...introduction by Hamilton Wright Mable, and various...  
...other works.

...A souvenir programme of the ninety-second annual...  
...meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for...  
...Foreign Missions will be held at Hartford, Ct., October...  
...8-11, 1901. "An Historical Sketch of the Board," by the...  
...Rev. Charles H. Daniels, is published in the interesting...  
...illustrated publication.

...Richard Voss, the author of "Sigurd Eckdal's Bride,"...  
...was born at Neugrabe, Pomerania, September 2, 1851...  
...He has devoted himself to philosophic studies in Jena...  
...and Munich, and lives partly at Frascati, near Rome, in...  
...the Villa Falconieri, and partly in his estate near...  
...Berchtesgaden. In 1882 he was appointed librarian of...  
...Wartburg. He is noted not only as a novelist, but also...  
...as a dramatist. Among his plays may be mentioned...  
..."Savonarola" (1878), "Die Patricierin" (1881), perhaps...  
...his most popular work; "Mother Gertrud" (1885), "Alex...  
...andra" (1886), "Eva" (1889), "The King" (1895). In...  
...fiction he has also attained distinction. His Italian...  
...novels are noted for the skillful pictures of the life and...  
...character of the people. His latest work, "Sigurd...  
...Eckdal's Bride," reproduces the life and atmosphere of...  
...the north so successfully that many have taken the book...  
...to be the work of a Scandinavian.

...Col. Roosevelt is demonstrating that a man is not...  
...necessarily a corpse because he happens to be Vice-Pres...  
...ident. Perhaps this is an innovation that came in with...  
...the empire.—[Kansas City Journal.



CARE OF THE  
VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS  
ING AND PRESERVATION

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated, and prices.]

### A Fine Pumping Plant.

**Santa Fe Springs.**

### Citrus-fruit Culture in Tulare County.

## Not Quite a Desert.

## The Oil Market.

## Flourishing Sonora.

Gen. Torres becomes enthusiastic when the industrial future of his State, and says that not only be the leading mining country of but will be a manufacturing country as well. "I always encouraged the establishment of manufacturing enterprises," he said, "but capital has been of strong competition from other places. I know, however, and many plants of this kind established in the best cities. We are assuring a great deal of leather goods and for home consumption and all such trade is successful. The agricultural resources of the country are receiving more attention and farmers are prosperous everywhere. Along the Yaqui River and the Pacific Coast there are many large fruit and crops that yield as fine crops as any country can produce and does well in the mountains and new lands put into cultivation every year."

quitters and re-  
differ is a

OW doctors differ in as-  
recent numbers of the  
the question of mosquito  
med. In the Record of August  
resting address, delivered in  
in the United States and  
the Medical and Chirurgical  
ghland, at Baltimore, in Ap-  
thies a series of careful expe-  
where a number of Ameri-  
entered for the purpose, w-  
does that had bitten yellow  
of this treatment, ten cas-  
oped, under conditions wh-  
impossible for the disease  
icated in any other man-  
nce then, it has been anno-  
died in Cuba after being  
course of tests made by  
mosquitoes can communicate  
before, to be proved. That  
Reed, however, goes farther  
in his opinion, mosquito  
now fever—at least, the on-  
in. He makes some radical  
regard to the possibility of  
ected clothing, or otherwis-

You will recall that we used a third method of propagation. I must now tell you that we were producing cases of the mosquito and by blood contact with fomites. Selected Clothing Building," stone, and in which the circulation as defective as possible; packing boxes with garments, the bodies and excreta of might unpacking these same clothes for their beds and clothes, words, sleeping in the vacated by cases of yellowing Americans, averaging dist such uninviting surroundings, so to speak, at the the worse for their exposed the disease."

Not only this, but Dr. Reed  
shows that filth has nothing  
to do with fever—that sanitary mea-  
sures are the best means of  
checking the spread of the disease.

[illegible]

On the other hand, in the  
al Record, is found the fo  
Philadelphia Medical Journal  
John H. Purnell considers

yellow fever infection by the efforts to support his conclusions. Numerous facts, not the result of research, but the result of observation in the yellow fever field. In some which have of late years collected, in no known instance have been directed against the fomites theory demands curing discarded by the profession. Again, in the Record of A. Association from Dr. Edward A. Tamm, in which occur the following: "We do not, then, dispute the fact that she is an agent in the transmission of the disease. It is the claim that she is the only guard ourselves from the disease to fear, that one stumble with this theory, the connection and defective sanitation is a source of rapidly changing virus. Investigator, however eminent, is not conclusive, unless it has been working on independent lines. Changes be made in the quarantine of this instance, little or no doubt, the changes being most of the cover of destroying mosquitoes in the clothing and bedding. Effective measures will be taken to the propagation of yellow fever."



# CARE OF THE BODY.

## VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

### Malaria and Yellow Fever.

Now doctors differ is again strikingly shown, in the recent numbers of the Medical Record, wherein the question of mosquitoes and yellow fever is discussed. In the Record of August 10 appears a long and interesting address, delivered by Dr. Walter Reed, surgeon in the United States army, at the annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, at Baltimore, in April last. Dr. Reed delivered a series of careful experiments made by him in Cuba, where a number of Americans and natives, who were bitten for the purpose, were inoculated by mosquitoes that had bitten yellow fever patients. As a result of this treatment, ten cases of yellow fever were produced, under conditions which seem to show that it is responsible for the disease to have been communicated in any other manner.

Then, it has been announced that three persons died in Cuba after being bitten by mosquitoes, in the course of tests made by another physician. That mosquitoes can communicate yellow fever appears, therefore, to be proved. That may be readily admitted, however, goes farther than this, and indicates, in his opinion, mosquitoes are the only cause of yellow fever—at least, the only cause that he can explain. He makes some radical and startling statements as to the possibility of catching the disease from clothing, or otherwise, and on this subject

you will recall that we undertook at Camp Lazear a third method of propagating this disease, viz., by means of a mosquito net. I must now tell you that during the whole time we were producing cases of yellow fever by the bite of the mosquito and by blood injection, we were never able to produce the disease in order to produce the disease by contact with fomites. Sleeping every night in the "Clothing Building," to which no sunlight ever came, and in which the circulation of air was purposely kept as defective as possible; engaged in the morning in packing boxes with garments much soiled by contact with the bodies and excreta of yellow fever patients, and in unpacking these same boxes in order to obtain clean garments for their beds and clothing for their bodies; in their words, sleeping in the very beds and garments contaminated by cases of yellow fever, seven non-immune Americans, averaging each twenty-one nights, contracted such unsavory surroundings, came out of this building, so to speak, at the expiration of their term, and were the worse for their experience. Not one had contracted the disease.

Not only this, but Dr. Reed takes the remarkable position that still has nothing to do with the spread of yellow fever—that sanitary measures are useless in preventing the spread of the disease. On this question he

While in matters pertaining to the public health, cleanliness should always stand next to godliness, I do not think that we will be justified in assigning so much importance hereafter to those insanitary conditions of soil which, being due especially to pollution of animal matter, were supposed, in some mysterious way, to aid in the spread of this disease. Strange as it may seem, I do not believe that the enforcement of the most rigid hygienic regulations, such as we have hereinafter known them, will prevent the propagation of this epidemic disease, provided it should again be introduced into this country. I seriously doubt if we can ever clear yellow fever with the "filth diseases."

With the sanitary story, then for the year 1900? Summer with the return of summer weather and the influx of new material and in spite of untiring efforts to keep the city clean, Havana has experienced a more serious epidemic of yellow fever, affecting civilian population, than it has had during the last twenty years.

On the other hand, in the same number of the Medical Record, is found the following extract from the Medical Journal of August 3, 1901:

Dr. E. Farnell considers the theory of transmission of yellow fever infection by the mosquito untenable, and attempts to support his conclusions by presentation of facts, not the result of direct experimental work, but the result of observations of men working in the yellow fever field. In the epidemics of the disease which have of late years been successfully controlled, is no known instance have the measures employed been directed against the mosquito. He thinks the theory demands careful consideration before being discarded by the profession.

Again, in the Record of August 31, appears a communication from Dr. Edward M. Merrins of Newark, N. J., in which occur the following passages:

"We do not, then, dispute the assertion that the mosquito is an agent in the transmission of yellow fever; but we claim that she is the sole agent, and that, if we only guard ourselves from her bites, we have nothing to fear, that one stumble against. In accordance with this theory, the connection between yellow fever and defective sanitation is denied. . . . In these times of rapidly changing views, the work of no investigator, however eminent, should be held absolutely conclusive, unless it has been verified by many others working on independent lines, and still less should it be made in the quarantine laws. Fortunately, in this instance, little or no harm will result to the public, the changes being more apparent than real, for the error of destroying mosquitoes that may be lurking in the clothing and bedding of the sick, the same measures will be taken as heretofore to prevent the propagation of yellow fever by fomites."

The mosquito-malaria-yellow-fever question appears to be still open to discussion.

### The Liver on a Strike.

STRIKES are all the talk just now, so it is not inappropriate to refer to another sort of a strike, affecting one of the most important members of your "insides," the liver. The difference between this sort of a strike and the strike of the union laborers is that the liver has never been known to strike without good cause. When you work your liver sixteen hours a day, and put on to it a lot of jobs that it was never intended by nature to perform, it will go on a strike, and quite properly, too. In such cases the best thing you can do is to capitulate gracefully. Give the liver a holiday for twenty-four hours, eat nothing and drink only distilled water. Then, for several days, eat plenty of tomatoes, avoid patent medicines, whisky, beer, coffee and pastry, and you will find, in nine cases out of ten, that the liver is quite willing to resume work at the old stand, without asking the permission of any walking delegate.

One thing you must not forget. The liver has an absolute monopoly, as far as you are concerned. There are plenty of other livers, but you cannot go out and hire one of them to take its place. So treat your liver well, and you will find it will always respond to reasonable treatment.

### Poisonous Spiders.

THERE have been a number of cases of poisoning by the bites of spiders in Southern California during the past few years, some of which have resulted fatally. A paper on this subject was read in December last by Dr. C. C. Brown of Highland, Cal., before the Southern California Medical Society, and was republished in the Southern California Practitioner for August.

Dr. Brown mentions two varieties of black spider reputed to be poisonous, which are found in this section. They are found in dimly-lighted places, and appear to specially affect the under side of the wooden seats of privies. Prof. A. J. Cook of Pomona College reported to Dr. Brown that he had found these insects in about two-thirds of the out-of-door privies, with solid seats, which he had examined. Of eighty-three cases of bites by poisonous insects in Southern California, which had come to his attention, about 87 per cent. were attributed to the black spider. Of these cases, 90 per cent. occurred in out-of-door privies. As a preventative for such attacks, it is recommended that the seats of such places should be arranged so as to swing on hinges, and to leave them open when not in use, so that there will be no hiding places.

### The Cause of Malaria.

THE mosquito malaria scheme has been pushed so far of late that some people begin to claim that mosquitoes are not only the cause of malaria, but the only cause. That there are still some who think otherwise is shown by the following Associated Press dispatch from Boston, which appeared recently in the papers:

"In the annual report of the State Board of Health Secretary S. W. Abbott says that during the past ten years every case of malaria investigated in Massachusetts has been traced to the presence in the neighborhood of Italian laborers. Italy, it is well known, is cursed by malaria, says the report.

"In a previous report on the sanitary condition of the Sudbury and Concord rivers, made to the general court in May, the board stated plainly that there was nothing in the conditions of the meadows near those rivers to generate malaria. But within the last eleven years, 191 cases have been reported in the distance ten miles along the river from Saxonville, in a population of about five hundred. Few cases, the board says, were reported below this point previous to 1895, and not many until 1893, since which time it has prevailed in Concord and Billerica.

"In both cases, the board says: 'The evidence tends to show that it was introduced into these towns by the laborers engaged in digging up the streets when constructing the waterworks and sewerage systems. Upon the completion of the works in Billerica the number of cases rapidly diminished, while in Concord the effect of the work continued through last year, and we must wait through another season to learn whether it also diminishes here.'

The idea that the Italians brought the malaria is funny—more novel than the mosquito theory.

### Sea Sickness.

SOME years ago the Medical World issued a ukase to the effect that seasickness, which had usually been supposed to be a malady of the "insides," is really an affection of the brain. Recently a statement has been published, in which some enterprising physician asserts that the cause of the disease is seated, not in the brain, or the stomach, but in the ear. Perhaps, before long, we shall be informed that the real cause of seasickness is corns. However, there are still some physicians who stick to the stomach as the real seat of this distressing ailment. The following sensible remarks on the subject are from the London Hospital:

"Dr. James Wortabet tells us that he has traveled more than 100,000 nautical miles, and has usually had under his care several hundred passengers besides the crew. He therefore speaks from experience when he says that although there may be certain cases which are of cerebral origin, such cases are in the minority, and that in the majority of cases the symptoms start from the abdomen. People who are well insured to sea life and are usually quite free from sickness may still suffer if they go to sea with loaded bowels, and he is quite sure that by the precautions often taken by experienced travelers they do, in fact, protect themselves from seasickness which would otherwise occur, such precautions being the taking of a saline purgative the day or so before traveling, adopting the recumbent posture and avoiding oleaginous smells and the company of those who are seasick. He strongly advises those who suffer principally from gastric phenomena to pro-

vide themselves with a good flannel bandage, twelve feet long and six inches broad, and wind it round their trunk over the whole width of the abdominal region. This will afford great comfort by preventing the contents of the abdomen viscera from undue movements. He also says that for severe retching and persistent sickness, nothing is so trustworthy as a hypodermic injection of morphine."

### Sonora Mines.

THE mines of Sonora, Ariz., are rapidly coming to the front, and it looks as if there would soon be quite a mining boom down that way. Many of these mines were worked up by the early Spanish settlers several centuries ago. A City of Mexico paper recently announced that there is renewed activity in the Arizpe district, of Sonora. Some of the mines there, which are still producing, were in operation more than 300 years ago. The Phoenix Republican recently had the following in regard to the mining industry in Sonora:

"There is no other mining region in the world in such a state of rapid development as Sonora. The eyes of mining men everywhere are turned in that direction. Much of the interest which used to be attracted to South Africa and still later to Alaska is now being centered on Sonora. Like South Africa, and Alaska, it is yet regarded as not a poor man's country. This opinion is not based upon any peculiar difficulty in extracting the ores, but rather upon the fact of the difficulty of access, and the necessarily heavy expense incurred in purchasing and transporting into the country the massive machinery required by modern methods of mining. There may be a great deal of profitable mining carried on in Sonora in a comparatively small way at the present time, but of that the world at large seldom hears.

"It is only known that wherever the mountains of the State have been prospected they have been found rich in gold, silver and copper. The fact in which the mining world at large is wholly interested is the wonderfully large and almost inexhaustible deposits of copper, silver and gold ores.

"The first mine operated on a large scale was the Minas-Pietras, and then the Mulatos and the La Colorado. Operations there are now more extensive than ever, and the profits to stockholders are constantly growing greater.

"About two years ago attention was still further directed to Sonora by the fame of the Cobre Grande. Still later the Copete and a half-dozen others which have since become dividend-payers and are already ranked among the great mines of the world. Within a year the stock of the Cobre Grande has sprung from \$2.50 to more than \$50, while the advance of the Copete stock has been almost as marked.

"No definite idea can be given of the extent of development and operations throughout the State. In a general way it is known to be enormous. Vast quantities of machinery by trainload over the northern border and by shipload through the port of Guaymas, are pouring into the State. Some of it is consigned to the already well-known mines, but much of it is lost in the great interior, sent to future great mines of which almost nothing has yet been heard.

"Just now the great properties of the Sonora Milling and Mining Company are attracting attention. They lie in the Altar district in the municipality of Tubutama, fifty miles northwest of the Sonora Railway and conveniently situated with respect to Nogales and Tucson. The properties embrace seven claims, comprising 123 pertenencias. One of the claims, La Fortuna, is an 'antigua,' having been worked since the latter part of the sixteenth century. On some of the claims a considerable amount of development work has been done. Surface assays on the others give promise of their great value. They have been most favorably passed upon by various experts. The properties were acquired by Con O'Keefe and O. O. Saxhang, by whom a Mexican corporation was formed which owns them in fee simple.

"Later, the Sonora Milling and Mining Company, composed of Messrs. O'Keefe and Saxhang, and several of the most prominent business men in the Territory, was organized with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each. Of this 450,000 shares were placed in the treasury, and a limited amount was placed on sale at 25 cents, for the purpose of erecting reduction works. Only enough was offered to raise a fund sufficient to erect the works and make the property a dividend-payer. Nearly all this amount has been disposed of.

"The original plans with reference to the plant contemplated a daily capacity of twenty-five tons, by means of which, according to the estimates of the cost of operations and the value of the ores, a net profit of \$300 a day was figured.

"Since then the developments have been so satisfactory that the plans have been changed and a plant of fifty tons' capacity will be put in. Information reached Phoenix yesterday that the plant is being contracted for and arrangements are being made for its installation."

### St. Vitus's Dance.

THE New York Journal publishes a dispatch from Paris giving the following description of what is said to be a cure for this nervous disease, which has hitherto been held to be incurable. The remedy appears to be a reasonable one, and even if it does not accomplish what is claimed for it, it can scarcely do much harm:

"St. Vitus's dance, the most dreaded of nervous disorders, and generally looked upon as practically incurable, has at last yielded to the skill of a distinguished Paris physician, Dr. Huyghe, of the Faculte de Medicine, who has just discovered a cure as admirable for simplicity as remarkable for effectiveness.

"Dr. Huyghe's method consists simply in partially chloroforming the patient and administering vigorous massage over the entire body, after which the members most affected are placed in splints, so that no movement is possible. At the end of six days the splints are removed, and if the slightest nervous twitching is observable, the treatment is renewed. This method has never failed. It has restored to absolute control patients who had for twenty years despaired of relief. It is, moreover, painless, involving no risks, as the chloroform is so slight as rarely to produce anesthesia."



## The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

### OUR SHORE BIRDS.

SOME INHABITANTS OF OUR FRESH AND SALT-WATER BEACHES.

By a Special Contributor.

FROM the first of September until far into April the annual tide of winter migration brings to the shores of every sea-bordering State a cosmopolitan gathering of bird life. Every such country has, from the very nature of things, a more or less abundant avifauna, but most of the plover and snipe breed far to the north of the States of this Union, returning to our milder climate only when warned by shortening days of the rapid approach of the long Arctic night.

All cranes, herons, plover, snipe and rails, belong to an avian order called *grallatores* (literary "stilt-walkers.") so named because of their long legs. They are



LONG-BILLED CURLEW.

commonly called "waders," however, on account of their aquatic habits, though the bustards (of Europe) and one or two of our upland plover can be scarcely so termed, as they frequent water only to slake their thirst, obtaining their food as do the grouse and partridges.

But of the cranes, herons, and rails, more may be said at another time. Just now the true waders are beginning to arrive, even as the last campers are leaving the beaches, so a little of their life history may not prove uninteresting. All waders, as has been said before, have long legs, and most of them are provided with long necks, better to enable them to capture their food of mollusks, tiny fish, aquatic worms, etc. Added to this they have very long beaks for probing in the mud to reach hidden food. Most of them are slender birds with long, powerful wings, fitted for very rapid flight.



AMERICAN AVOCET.

In lieu of long tails (which they do not have,) they extend their legs behind them when flying and these act as a rudder, as do the caudal appendages of other flying birds.

One of the most common shore birds of our lowlands is known as the American avocet. Like its congener, the common avocet of Europe, this species is found in the vicinity of small coastwise lakes and ponds. Many pairs nest each year in the salt grass flats bordering the "alkali lakes" so common in the lowlands of both this and Orange counties. This is one of the largest of our plover, and may always be distinguished from other shore birds by its upward-curving bill, with which it is wont to scoop up its food, rather than fish it, a piece at a time, as does the dainty sandpiper. Black and gray are the predominating colors of this bird, while a brilliantly contrasted dress of jet black and white characterizes a near relative—the black-necked stilt—possibly a more abundant wader than the avocet, and usually found in company with that bird. The eggs of both

these birds are strikingly similar in coloration, markings and numbers, but the eggs of the stilt are the smaller of the two.

We have no woodcock on the southwest coast, but Wilson's snipe, an erratic winter visitor to our marshes and wet pasture lands, makes up in part for the lack of the famous eastern game bird. Seldom found in bands of more than ten or twelve, the "Jack" snipe hides in the grass of the meadow, rising suddenly with a shrill cry of "scarp, scarp," and driving away at a hundred-mile gait, over a course so surprisingly sinuous as to try the skill of the best field shooter. A baker's dozen of these is certainly a good day's bag for one gun, and if the sportsman has not expended three shells for every bird, he is fortunate. This bird also breeds in the north, laying, in common with most other waders, three or four heavily-marked eggs in a hollow scraped in the ground. Like those of the grouse and partridge, the eggs of the waders are pyriform in shape and vary greatly in size among different species.

Then we have a long list of true "beach birds," wanderers up and down the sandy strip left by each receding wavelet and commonly known to the fishermen as "sandpipers." Among them the careful observer may



"JACK" SNIPES.

note the long-billed dowitcher, red-backed, and western sandpipers, the sanderling, godwit, greater yellowlegs, western solitary sandpiper, western willet, wandering tattler, and spotted sandpiper. Few of these are shot, though the red-backed sandpiper makes fair eating when properly cooked.

Two curlews, the long-billed and the Hudsonian, stately, graceful fellows, with long, decurved bills, visit us in numbers in winter and a few are thought to nest down on the lesser San Joaquin ranch. "Unlike others of its genus, it (the long-billed curlew) is not a bird of high latitude," says Davie, an eminent authority on North American birds, and, in fact, it is one of the most cosmopolitan waders known. It may always be recognized by its unusually long bill, which sometimes attains a length of eight inches.

To this list a beautiful bird, the black-billed plover, must be added as a common winter guest. This bird is common to the whole world, breeding in the far north of both hemispheres. Nor may we forget the common, and well-known, little killdeer, with his bright colors and plaintive cry. He is an abundant resident with us, as is also a relative of his, the snowy plover, but two other members of the same genus, the semipalmated and mountain plover, are with us only in the winter.

Doubtless other shore birds do range up and down our shores at times, but these, with the addition of a peculiar bird known as the black turnstone, make up a fairly thorough list of the waders to be seen in the lowlands and at the various beaches during the next five months.

HARRY H. DUNN.

### M'GINTY.

THE STORY OF A REMARKABLE LITTLE WAIF WHO ONCE LIVED IN LOS ANGELES.

By a Special Contributor.

McGinty was a small terrier, a mixture of Scotch and Skye, we thought. His birthplace was undoubtedly Kansas City, as he was found wandering furiously on a street of that city by my daughter, with whom he found a home. When found, McGinty was such a morsel of a dog that he could easily curl up in his mistress's hand and take a nap there. When he was six months old I spent several months with his mistress, and witnessed his really remarkably smart tricks, a few of which I will relate. As a baby McGinty was a beauty, but as months passed by his beauty vanished, until all of his former good looks, only his fine expressive eyes and some short silky curls of a bluish shade on the top of his head remained. But McGinty was never really ugly in the eyes of his loving friends. The most wonderful thing about his smartness was the fact that he took up his tricks without previous training. Among his first cute tricks was one of not allowing the two black kittens, pets of the family to occupy the lap of his mistress when he was in sight. If they gained that coveted position first, he would immediately insist upon getting beside them, where he would take a favorable position and push them to the floor. He was very fond of the kittens. When he was allowed in the sitting-room, he always wanted them to accompany them. If they did not care to go, he would take one in his mouth and carry it in, then return for the remaining kitten, and treat it in like manner. He soon got so he would fetch the kittens if told to do so. In time, they grew so big he could only drag them

along. He then adopted the novel plan of placing them before him with his nose. They often refused his treatment, but McGinty paid not the slightest heed to their wishes.

If his mistress would say: "McGinty, fetch the kittens," he would quickly and with a bound run and hunt them up, then with his mouth open, then the other, along toward his mistress, usually scratching and spitting at the captor. But though the plucky dog was so sure he would persevere, jumping from side to side, his kitten made efforts to escape, snuffing at his scratch-nose.

One day the little girl of the family, who reigned, dropped a roller skate on the floor. McGinty took the strap of the skate in his mouth and commenced slowly circling around, rolling it before him. He got quite excited over his feat and increased his speed, whirling around and around until the skate was taken from his mouth. His funny performance caused great amusement, after the skate was often given him to repeat the greatest dexterity in showing off for the family and visitors, and seemed to stand his importance in helping entertain. Apparently found out that whirling too long, McGinty caused dizziness, as he adopted the same reversing, and he would reverse with amazing facility until his plaything would be taken from him. When his mistress wished to show him off to advantage, she would, before giving him the exhibition, tie a long red ribbon around his



M'GINTY.

long bows on top. One day callers coming to the house eagerly watched his mistress, expecting the thing would be given him, but she busied herself in conversation, failed to notice the pleading pet. Finding thus that his part of the entertainment was ignored, McGinty left the room, and with a chair, climbed to the top shelf of a corner cupboard, where he knew it was kept. He then went back to the parlor, the ribbon to his mistress, and laying it down he took a step back, and with sparkling eyes wagging in excited expectation, waited for the thing to be given him.

With all of McGinty's smartness, he could be trusted on the streets of Kansas City. The fact that he would give him to us remained. Upon regaining his liberty, he would at once go on a tour of investigation on his own. Therefore his liberty was restricted to the back yard. A little black dog belonging to a neighbor visited him at the back yard gate, where an animated conversation through the dividing fence took place. The gate to the back yard swung by a spring required quite a push to open. One day when the neighbor dog in the yard with McGinty, who was with delight over his playmate. We supposed every man had let the dog slip in. Some time later the visiting dog had been put outside, someone went to look into the yard, and there were the two dogs wild in play as if they had never been separated, more putting the visitor out of the yard, we saw McGinty through the gate, whining disappointedly. The small girl put it, he just placed his little paw on the front picket of the gate and hung back with strength, holding the gate back in that manner enough for the black dog to squeeze through, and not hold the gate a second too long. The black dog barely escaped a jam. This wonderful exhibition of reasoning was witnessed by many people. McGinty let go his hold too soon, and his

sequester. The next time the black dog stood back and McGinty held on as long as he could, then held it open a moment at the same time. This time the opening safely, to McGinty's satisfaction.

The first time McGinty was taken by his mistress to his friends. As the train rolled on, who never knew fear, the engine, and, with fierce engine wheels, his mistress, the last of him; but in a moment McGinty, like a small kitten, minus a tail, inches left of it. And this a bob-tailed dog.

When McGinty was about a year old, he was decided to make some extension to the care of his mistress. McGinty was a strong hunting proclivities, and he was in his glory for a time. McGinty's constitution. He was allowed to visit his master's steps so perfectly among the shopping crowd, master's heels, that it was a change. There was but one situation unsatisfactory, and to my home, where McGinty was much as "by your leave!"

McGinty was told to go away and be quiet, but playthings and obey good or spoken harshly to he p a stick was taken to force done, his rage knew no viciously at the stick or a he was always ready to o circumstances. But McGinty's attention annoyed him. He wanted and expected him up when small children never known to bite any teeth and growl in quite to play with him.

McGinty seemed to have running away, but one day his undoing. One day a the ranch. McGinty could the temptation to join the saw of him for many w tised for the lost dog, f found. The hardest part of the dog's devoted mis distant home. Always a pet of hers had ever hel sections as the lost McGinty found by the time she n near at hand, the visit w

One day some weeks later, when swiftly whirling city, the latter occup McGinty. Although we could never be mistaken stand, as in the old days, earth and the people the taken great delight in r hen, preferred to sit st another dog, putting his was wont to greet him of excitement. Owing habit, he seldom took him riding beside the y with the interested, exci saying never a word, at seeing view of our lost weeks after we got the were driving toward the and buggy, came slowly him sat the lost McGinty in no uncertain tones, a jumped from the buggy into our carriage and we

The dog overwhelmed indication of wishing to never found out anything during his absence from He showed no inclina style of riding. Some o lesson which he could n lost again, but soon bega and in less than a year our lost McGinty, he d loved and truly mourned

The spectacle of the sugar industry, as it is fornia, will not make the legislation favorable to again. It was not for the erment has been at suc production.—[Buffalo Ex

School  
We told you  
You can try  
as you can  
BROADWAY  
FOR SCHOOL  
square of  
Saturday,

Boy  
Made of good  
ends, well fit  
pair, 75c.

Boy  
Made of good  
light or dark  
elast, 49c.

Boys'  
Standing on  
14. The gr  
special, 3 for

Boys  
All silk W  
and dots, n  
value at 25c

Boy  
Natural gr  
drawers to  
50c; Broad

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway

Boys  
Two blades,  
able, large  
Broadway











## Lighters.

the new hats are suited to the middle-aged lady or the young girl. They are, too, of the prevailing mode, the only saved from absolute regularity inside the hat, the idea suggested by "To Hold" in a prancing, that would make almost any

we are spared this crowning glory that in such a weighty style as deft fashion-fairies are more becoming than the bob-tailed things now in vogue. They are pretty girls who are three to choose from. While left with a brim, the best-water shape, the hat is high at the back. From such a high wall all round, slopes sharply toward the curving space shaded the wide scarf of velvet-aproned crown loosely and ties in shade.

felt in colonial shape is the back brim of which a buckles is thrust. The crown, velvet, or, rather, brown, is shining tinge, and in the flow, there are two great

perhaps the most becoming of the least practicable. The shape, stretched over a black ostrich feather, a narrow scarf of white, straight and doubled; this and jet buckle at the left, how at the top of the high

the hat shows the decorative is severely plain, not even of the crown and brim, spread frames may be added a tuft of feathers ornament. The disposition of the shape of the hat, but is straight in front. The where the ribbon or scarf that it has more of an give it.

the shop will even of, if you are the proud bought in the millinery department several times the is worth experiment.

MARY H.

## PRESERVING KETCHUP

COMBINATIONS OF FRUIT SUGAR.

Special Contributor.

is so strong that for a use in the proportion of quince. Sweet apples, for a quince and citron in pieces of a uniform size. Boil the quince until they are covered, until they are soaked in salt water, and water and boiled until to change the water, if a pound of fruit, allow a syrup with it and were boiled. As soon as is sufficiently thick, put out cook slowly until the out the fruit; fill the jar with add the syrup, which to make it rich and thick. Also may have a third of the core and cut the fruit in half until tender, then add a pound of fruit add three. Boil again until the fruit is ready to turn into reject the cores and much mucilage that the quince, cut them in pieces with water and boil for, pour into a cheese dish or so, or until the juice is squeezed the bag, which making. To each pint of sugar. Boil the juice for a little dropped on a plate about twenty minutes. Turn over the jelly and another egg securely over the top of

of quince, peel, core and of water and granulated to the saucepan with the fruit is tender. Remove them be cooked until it is

of will jelly when cold. Add a tablespoonful of (which have been placed on a pretty dish), by the spoonful, so that the syrup will run in around the and form a jelly.

Boiled quince, served hot with butter and sugar, make a good supper dish. Pare and core the fruit the same as quince and bake in a shallow earthen dish, the bottom of which is covered with water, in which a little sugar is dissolved; taste the quince frequently, and add small lumps of butter just before serving.

Crown for preserve may be cut into strips, and the quince, first be peeled and cored. To each pound of quince, allow a pound of sugar. For three pounds of quince, take a quart of water and boil it in the juice of lemons, three pounds of sugar, and a quarter of pound of ginger root, tied in a bag. After boiling and removing the acid, add the citron, and cook until clear. Can and seal while hot.

The old-fashioned sweetmeat which improves in flavor with age, and makes a beautiful dish, is preserved watermelon rind. If a really decorative preserve is wanted, this fruit is ideal for the purpose. Cut the dark green rind in any fanciful shapes—fruits, flowers, leaves, grapes, fish, tracing delicate designs upon the surface with the sharp point of a penknife. Place in strong brine and cover with grape leaves. After three days, remove from the brine and soak in fresh water until all the salt taste is gone. Cover with cold water in which pulverized alum is dissolved, in the proportion of four tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water. Boil with grape leaves, and let simmer for about half an hour; again soak in fresh water to remove the taste of alum. Make a syrup of two quarts of water, two pounds of sugar, half a pound of ginger root, sliced very fine, and one ounce of mace; this will require a half an hour's boiling or more to make a thick, rich syrup, and the proportion is for about ten quarts of the rind. Cover the syrup over the rind, which must always be kept completely covered. From time to time, add more if necessary. To carry out the artistic effect of the recipe requires an ingenious fancy and delicate handling.

EMILY HOLT.

## NEW WORK FOR THE BLIND.

WEAVING OF SHOE STRINGS AND CORSET LACES INTO BELTS, HAT-BANDS, ETC.

By a Special Contributor.

Through the influence of Miss Etta Josselyn Griffin of Washington, D. C., who is one of them, it is highly probable that the daughters of the American Revolution will, in the near future, give their patriotism a "lead-a-lane" list, that shall tend to the profit of those who are less fortunate, but not less patriotic than themselves. Miss Griffin has charge of the Reading Room for the Blind in the Library of Congress; and has there learned to love many of those who are obliged to read with their fingers, and this soon suggested the idea to help them. The stereotyped, old, prosy occupations of broom making, chair caning, bead weaving and the like, threw the work of the blind almost entirely into the line of those things that people bought out of sympathy for the poor unfortunates. Miss Griffin suggested her brains to think of something that the blind could make, absolutely unaided by a seeing person, as otherwise it would be of no account.

One of the "swell stores" brought out white, washable lace; and Miss Griffin began experimenting with it, using the same military knot that is employed in shoe-string shopping bags—but she soon found out that she could do nothing with cord. Just at this instant there came to her mind the picture of the maiden of yore, and the pride she took in weaving her gorgeous laces in wide braids, and it seemed possible to make that weave of commercial value to her friends, the blind. To think was to act. Alack a day! She had woven braided her own hair behind her head, so to speak, and when she came to try the same weave, on her own face—well, for the first time in her life she was in full sympathy with the man who attempted to tie the necktie of his little boy, but found it utterly confounded. Nor could he do a single thing, the contrary necktie, until he got around his own son and tied it the same as he would if it were his own neck. Miss Griffin was trying desperately when a sister of one of her blind girls came into the room, and together they succeeded in weaving the

best thing was to get inexpensive material that could be handled; and, having used shoe strings they thought of corset laces, which lent themselves beautifully to the work, but still they were not yet at the top of their mountain of difficulties, for there was the finishing of all the ends. Bearing in mind that the entire lace must be made without sight, after innumerable experiments, a simple knot and fringed ends were evolved. Miss Griffin very kindly furnishes the blind with laces from her corset store, at cost, and also sells the belts without commission.

One of Miss Griffin's girls has cleared \$15 by belt making and many others have, in this new industry, earned their first money, so they all feel well pleased. They are made of shoe strings also, and as soon as they are done in black braid, they will weave very handsome hats in black and colors. These belts are to be pinned with pretty pins, and thus can be adjusted to the long or short-waisted effect, and, an advantage with washable lace, there is no buckle to remove.

Miss Griffin intends to take out a patent of her invention for the protection of the blind. With the assistance of some of the leading milliners, they expect to start the fashion of weaving a silk braid band for the new woman walking hats. Watch-fobs and suspenders they are also making with this weave. An effort will be made to interest the D. A. R. and to them to adopt this braid for the "Forefathers' Day." These ladies use a heavy blue, grooved ribbon, and Miss Griffin feels sure that the band of her girls, and boys, too, for the latter also do the work, and is prettier, and that the ladies will be glad to give their distinguished assistance.

RUTH EVERETT.

## EDUCATION OF ROYAL GIRLS.

SCHOOL DAYS OF THE QUEEN OF ITALY AND HER SISTERS IN RUSSIA.

[New York Tribune:] That there is no royal road to learning is an old proverb, and the education of a modern princess proves that there has been no change in that direction since its first utterance "a many years ago."

The training of the present Queen of Italy is a good illustration of the educational demands upon young royals nowadays. Her father, Prince Nikolai of Montenegro, sent his three daughters to Russia as guests of the Czar, to complete their studies at one of the crown institutions for the daughters of noblemen.

The school selected was that of Smolny, of which Princess Lieven is head. No pupil is received unless she can read and write some language besides her own, and while there she is obliged to learn French, German, mathematics, history, literature, pedagogy, physics, drawing, music and many other things.

The Montenegrin princesses learned to converse fluently, not only in their native Serbian, but in Russian, French and German, and were fond of study, as a rule. Princess Helen, now Queen of Italy, was said to be extremely clever, but was excessively shy and seldom spoke when strangers were present. In this she differed from her oldest sister, who is now the Grand Duchess Militia. The Princess Militia completed her studies some time before her two younger sisters, but remained a privileged inmate of the school until they also were prepared to leave. She was allowed to have an "at home" day every week and received her friends under the chaperonage of the Swiss governess who had accompanied them from home.

The future Queen Helen was usually present at these "at home" teas, but always appeared rather grave and reserved. Princess Militia, on the contrary, is said by one who was privileged to attend, to be "able to talk on any topic that arose, and always in a way which showed that she had her own views on it, and was not prepared to give them up without good cause shown. When she held opinions which ought to influence conduct, she invariably regulated her own in accordance with them. She was a girl of study, of books and of many ideas suggested by books. Experience of the world she had none, and felt no impatience to gain any. She disliked functions and shows, and hardly ever danced at balls. She was a strongly built, healthy young woman, and as natural and unaffected as a Montenegrin maiden could be. She looked people straight in the face, and spoke her thoughts calmly and clearly as they came. And behind her words were ideas—far more than are usually given out in ordinary conversation, for she had studied seriously and to good purpose."

Queen Helen deeply regrets now that she did not study Italian at that time, for her study of the language since marrying into the royal family of Italy has not yet given her the fluency and elegance that she feels the Queen of Italy should command when using it. Consequently, she is studying now as earnestly as in her school girl days to increase her knowledge of her husband's native tongue.

## WHAT WOMEN ARE UP TO.

THEIR INDUSTRIES ALMOST AS NUMEROUS AND VARIED AS MEN'S.

By a Special Contributor.

As inventions and factories are taking away the industries manufactured by the hands of women in the home, the capable and energetic among the wealthy are turning to club work and philanthropy, among those in middle walks of life to business, industrial and professional ventures. Political economists must wrestle with the problem of over production, of the equalization of labor, of wages, etc., for the fact remains that woman has entered the busy world to stay and is making for herself a place, an honest living, and in some instances name and fame.

Foremost perhaps among the women electricians of the country is Mrs. Iva E. Tutt of San Pedro. Mrs. Tutt's name has become known all the way across the continent as the first woman to establish and conduct successfully an electric light plant. She is not only capable of purchasing the machinery and superintending the building of electric plants, but has actually had such plants set up under her own supervision and according to her own ideas.

Reports of shoe factories show a remarkable increase in the number of women workers in all departments. Wolfe Bros. of Columbus, O., state that in their cutting department, there are sixty-two women to thirty-eight men, and that the seven highest in efficiency and salary are women.

At the International Miners' Convention, Mrs. Atwood of Colorado, manager of a large stamp mill, gave an address upon women as miners. Miss Carrie Van Bunt is an expert in copper and nickel. Misses Stewart and Dillingham are successful managers of mines and mills in Colorado. Mrs. Stotter is a valuable member of the American Mining Institute.

In foreign countries, although women are in some ways fettered as they are not in America, yet many are forging ahead in the trades and professions. In Germany, a young woman architect of twenty-five has been commissioned to build a hospital. Her father is an engineer, and already she alone has planned and erected several large edifices.

A new Deputy Factory Inspector has been appointed in Reading, Penn., to succeed Miss Wagner. This "new woman" is Miss White, who is efficient along this line.

In Manhattan borough over twenty women own drug stores and practice pharmacy. One little woman in New York has conducted a corner drug store three years, taken care of her baby, and saved several thousand dollars to pay her deceased husband's debts. She stays in the store from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., and sleeps in a room behind it. She never has one hour of recreation or amusement, because she cannot afford a clerk. She

has gotten her store newly stocked and business upon a paying basis now, and hopes to be able to employ an assistant.

The best sign painter in Knoxville, Tenn., is a woman. Being a poor girl who could not study art, she took the next best thing—sign painting, and served four years' apprenticeship in a paint shop. She now owns one. She wears a golf skirt and goes her way, daily, carrying a small ladder, paints and brushes and causes general admiration.

Pratt Institute opens a new line of activity which ought to be congenial to women, viz.: art metal work. In Europe girls are doing much in this line. No other school in this country for boys or girls offers a full course in art work in silver and gold.

Art windows for churches are being designed and manufactured by a young woman in Milwaukee. She not only does the coloring of patterns, but executes the glass work, even (with assistance) managing the huge oven. Marie Herndl was born in Munich, and there learned her art. Her World's Fair window received a diploma medal. She is becoming not only famous, but wealthy.

The manager of the Florida Telegraph system is a woman, Miss Mary Oren, a Northern girl appointed for her ability. Her office is at the Plant System Depot in Tampa.

A girl of 18, Nevada Stout, is licensed to run a stationery engine in Dyerville, O. She keeps the machinery in perfect condition, shovels coal, and looks after a 50-horse power engine, often being left alone in the mill in full charge. She has done this two years, is rosy, well and handsome. In her recent test, District Examiner Elbright found that she answered more questions correctly than most men do. He regards her as a model engineer.

Lottie Ringgold and Rosa Dash were appointed receivers for a bankrupt queensware store in Cincinnati, recently. They were clerks in the store, selected by the judge to take entire charge.

A woman has been made receiver for a large livery stable in New York.

## WOMEN AS SCIENTISTS.

The problem whether women are fitted to succeed in scientific pursuits seems to have been solved satisfactorily by the late Eleanor Ormerod. As a scientist Miss Ormerod gained distinction in entomology. For years past she has been an authority in that department especially of entomology which relates to agriculture. She studied insects from the economic standpoint—that is, for their injurious effects upon agriculture, just as now we are beginning to study them more closely for their injurious effects upon human health. Hence Miss Ormerod was a pioneer in a field which lies contiguous to that of human pathology. Her career was most interesting and instructive. From Harper's Weekly we learn that in early life she began to study insects on her father's country place in "Gloucestershire. She studied their ravages in the fields and orchards, and the work became a life work. She contributed to the Royal Horticultural Society, and became entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society. For twenty-four years she sent out an annual report of her work. Her fame spread abroad, and she was consulted by suffering agriculturists in all parts of the world. In recognition of her researches she received many medals, and last year she received (a rare thing in Britain) the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh. Her work was untiring and unselfish, for it seems to have been done for the love of it and not for gain. At the age of seventy-three she died, having bequeathed to science the record of a great work, and to her sex the distinction of a fine career.—[Philadelphia Medical Journal.]

## FIRE AMONG THE REDWOODS.

Perhaps the most startling phenomenon of the fire was the quick death of childlike Sequoias only a century or two of age. In the midst of the other comparatively slow and steady fire-work, one of these tall beautiful saplings, leafy and branchy, would be seen blazing suddenly all in one heaving, booming, passionate flame reaching from the ground to the top of the tree, and fifty to a hundred feet or more above it, with a smoke column bending forward and streaming away on the upper free-flowing wind. To burn these green trees a strong fire of dry wood beneath them is required to send up a current of air hot enough to distill inflammable gases from the leaves and sprays; then, instead of the lower limbs gradually catching fire and igniting the next and next in succession, the whole tree seems to explode almost simultaneously, and with awful roar and a throbbing a round tapering flame shoots up two or three hundred feet, and in a second or two is quenched, leaving the green spire a black dead mast bristled and roughened with down-curling boughs.—[John Muir in Atlantic.]



## D. Bonoff, Furrier

Formerly with Marshall Field of Chicago.

Furs made to order, remodeled into the latest style garments and repaired. Seal skin garments redyed and reshaped a specialty. A perfect fit of every garment guaranteed.

A full line of skins of all kinds carried in stock.

Tel. James 3496.

247 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall.

1. Mammoth Crowd at Buffalo. Czolgosz to be indicted.
2. Arrangements for State Funeral.
3. Grief in Many Lands.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Memorial services in Pasadena churches, Rev. Robert J. Burdette's sermon on the assassination of McKinley.

black with scarlet stripes and peaked braided cap. The other members of the Cabinet, in the city. Secretary Long, Atty.-Gen. Knox, Postmaster



APR 12

We are thinking of running an ad...



## CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Over the Gates (Cartoon).....	1	Lake Tahoe Region. By Brainard Smith.....	15
Quinine Plantations of Java. By Frank G. Carpenter.....	2	Views of Lake Tahoe Region. (Pictorial).....	16-17
Defense of the Cup. By William E. Simmons.....	3	Romance of the Zoo. By C. J. Cornish.....	18
Prehistoric Mystery. By William W. Betts, M. D.....	6	In Boom Times. By T. S. VanDyke.....	18
Mr. Dooley. By F. P. Dunne.....	7	First Impressions. By Frank T. Bullen.....	19
Yellow Jack's Agents. By Edward Marshall.....	8	The House Beautiful. By Kate Greenleaf Locke.....	20
None of the Young Actress. By Clara Morris.....	9	Graphic Pen Pictures, Sketches Far Afield. (Compiled).....	21
Mexico's Fete Day. By Anna Mathews.....	10	Fresh Literature. By The Times Reviewer.....	22-23
At Home With Pat. By William Bullock.....	11	Development of the Southwest. By a Staff Writer.....	24
Stories of the Firing Line—Animal Stories. (Compiled).....	12	Care of the Body. By a Staff Writer.....	25
Good Short Stories. (Compiled).....	13	Our Boys and Girls.....	25-27
Romance of the Forecastle Dick. By Morgan Robertson.....	14	Woman and Home.....	28-29
		Home for Walls. By J. D. Whippley.....	30

## DE MAUPASSANT LEADS. WHAT WRITERS ARE MOST POPULAR WITH FRENCH WRITERS?

From the London Mail.

A REPORTER had an interesting conversation the other day with one of the officials of the house of Planchette, the well-known Paris publisher and translator. Of all authors alive and dead, foreign and French, the most popular in France, according to this authority, was, and, moreover, De Maupassant is the obvious leader of the successful school of modern French writers. Sentiment—the sentiment of De Maupassant—is the keynote of their work—perhaps one might use a stronger phrase and describe it as "unwholesome sentimentality" without injustice.

It was curious to note in talking to this extremely intelligent and courteous gentleman that the most popular French novelists of the day—Marie Corelli, Hall Caine, J. B. Crockett, and so on—were hardly even names to him. Similarly the French writers with the greatest names just now, such as Pierre Louys, the author of "Les Aventures du Roi Pausole," now in its sixteenth edition; Jean Lombard, the author of "Byzance;" and Michael Corday, whose novel, "Venus, ou les deux femmes," has been one of the most discussed books of the year, are quite unknown here. The fact is, of course, that to gain international celebrity a writer has to have a great deal more than the mere average ephemeral ability. Alexander Dumas pere still holds the suffrages of the French, and thousands of his books sell every year. It would be difficult to arrive at any exact information, but it would seem likely that, reckoning the immense sale of Dumas in England, America and the continent of France, he must be read more than any other who ever wrote.

There is a great demand for Zola, despite his dreary, tedious, and particularly for his earlier works. Madame Danet tells, as do, of course, the living French authors well known on this side of the channel—Pierre Loti, Guy de Maupassant, and Paul Bourget. There is a popular 25-centime volume edition of Moliere which sells fairly well, but our informant did not consider that there was much of a public in France either for literature or for what may be called "fine reading" of any sort. "The French," he said, "like love and all and afterward memoirs, and they care little else."

De Maupassant's last collection of letters and "Cinq Années de sa Vie," have both been complete failures, and for the same reason, that the general interest in both their personalities has very largely faded. On the other hand, a literal translation of "The Golden Nights," by Dr. Mandrus, now being issued in three volumes, at £6 (\$1.20) a volume, is selling well.

French novels are mostly known to the French public through a cheap and handy red-covered edition issued by the house of Hachette. Dickens and Scott are the two most popular writers, and various booksellers differ as to which is most popular. Dickens, of course, suffers most in translation, and his humor and his characters are absolutely "Cockney" that it is difficult to quite understand how French readers comprehend him at all. A French newspaper published recently a column of Wellesley, and the collection could hardly have increased Dickens's reputation as a wit. To put Dickens into French is as difficult as to put Rostand into English.

There is a certain sale, and Ouida is also in demand. By far the most popular recent English book is, however, Augustin Filon's admirable translation of Lord Dunsany's "Napoleon; the Last Phase," large numbers of which are to be seen in all the principal bookshops. "Quo Vadis?" is in something like its three hundredth French edition, and copies of it in French, Spanish, Italian and English are on sale together in some of the cosmopolitan Paris shops.

The French novelist usually receives satisfactory financial results for his work. Nearly every French publisher publishes a serial story, and almost every story, good, bad or indifferent—first sees the light in serial form. The prices vary, but as the feuilleton is by far the most important part of the average newspaper,

papers of the stamp of Le Figaro, pay at a considerably higher rate than is common in England.

The story is then published in the usual paper covers at 1.50 centimes (70 cents), the author receiving a royalty varying from 50 centimes to 80 centimes (10 to 16 cents), the price paid to Paul Bourget on each volume. If a story is a popular success after it has passed through several editions, it is issued in penny numbers, and it will also probably appear in feuilleton form in half a dozen of the less important metropolitan and provincial papers. The author has, therefore, four separate ways of deriving income from his work.

It is interesting to add that though novel writing is well paid in France, journalism is by no means a lucrative calling in that country. It is a truism that the literary style of the French newspaper is of an extremely high average of excellence. The article has till quite recently been with the serial the feature of the paper, but for some reason the earnings of the journalist are much less than they are in England or America. This, of course, does not refer to writers like M. Cornely, whose personal popularity equals a novelist's, or to the famous and notorious political publicists.

Recently, it should be added, the French are discovering that a newspaper should contain news, and Le Matin, which gets an admirable news service from London, is rapidly gaining the leading place as regards circulation among its contemporaries.

### THE OLD-FASHIONED BOY.

Oh, for a glimpse of a natural boy—  
A boy with freckled face,  
With forehead white 'neath tangled hair  
And limbs devoid of grace.

Whose feet toe in, while his elbows flare;  
Whose knees are patched all ways;  
Who turns as red as a lobster when  
You give him a word of praise.

A boy who's born with an appetite,  
Who seeks the pantry shelf  
To eat his "piece" with resounding smack—  
Who isn't gone on himself.

A "Robinson Crusoe" reading boy,  
Whose pockets bulge with trash;  
Who knows the use of rod and gun,  
And where the brook trout splash.

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair,  
With his hat on his tousled head;  
That his hands and feet are everywhere,  
For youth must have room to spread.

But he doesn't dub his father "old man,"  
Nor deny his mother's call,  
Nor ridicule what his elders say,  
Or think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome natural boy  
Of a good old-fashioned clay;  
God bless him, if he is still on earth,  
For he'll make a man some day.

—[Detroit Free Press.]

### INDIAN CRADLE SONG.

Swing thee low in thy cradle soft,  
Deep in the dusky wood;  
Swing thee low and swing aloft—  
Sleep, as a papoose should;  
For safe is your little birchen nest,  
Quiet will come and peace and rest,  
If the little papoose is good.

The coyote howls on the prairie cold,  
And the owl hoots in the tree,  
And the big moon shines on the little child  
As it slumbers peacefully;  
So swing thee high in thy little nest,  
And swing thee low and take the rest  
That the night wind brings to thee.

The father lies on the fragrant ground,  
Dreaming of hunt and fight,  
And the lime-leaves rustle with mournful sound  
All through the solemn night;  
But the little papoose in his birchen nest,  
Is swinging low as he takes his rest,  
Till the sun brings the morning light.

—[New York Press.]

### THE SHIFTING SCENE.

The world in panorama moves,  
And men are pictures passing.  
Awhile we sit amidst the views,  
Imagining them lasting!

Yet on in quickening pace it rolls,  
Nor stays for human longing.  
Though loved and kindred fellow-souls  
The gliding scene be thronging.

Anon ourselves are following there,  
In grand procession moving;  
And hasty away from out the sphere  
Of earthly light and loving.

What matters it, if just beyond,  
In splendor overflowing,  
There burst upon us faces fond  
With love immortal glowing?

CHAPLAIN WALLACE, U.S.N.

## HALF RATES.

Shippers of Household Goods to and from all  
Points at Nearly Half Rates.

In our own private cars, receiving better care and only half the handling. Tell your friends about it and save them money, much care and worry. For further particulars write or see nearest Main Office. 38 Market Street, Chicago; 722 Mission Street, San Francisco, or below address. Agencies in all important cities of the United States.



### Live Stock Shipping a Specialty.

Our local business is Packing, Moving and Storing everything in the Household, Pictures, China, Bricks, Tiles, Furniture, Piano, etc., in city or country, in rain or shine. Our new brick warehouse is the best on the Coast. The second floor has 100 separately locked rooms, exclusively for Household Goods. The only firm whose operations are sufficiently large to allow of shipping at REDUCED RATES.

Bekins Van & Storage,  
Telephone Main 19 - 244 S. Broadway.

PEOPLE like to know whom they are trading, and where they can Get Suited Best.

WE can confidently say our manager, Mr. M. H. Robinson, of the ORIGINAL LADIES TAILORING AND FUR HOUSE, is not only a first-class Cutter and Fitter, but he has also acquired a large reputation in the East with the largest tailoring establishments for his tasteful buying and suggestions of styles to suit figure and improve on same; and who is also an expert Furrier, with an experience of 15 years—being employed with enormous firm manufacturing places of New York and Boston, and been several times abroad for styles.

Our quarters are a model of elegance and convenience, with a large selection of new fabrics ready for inspection. We carry also a large stock of fine Furs made up, and also skins. Seal Garm is REMODELED. Prices moderate.

The Original Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Fur Manufacturing Co., 215 WEST FOURTH STREET, Opposite New Angelus Hotel.

1. Mammoth Crowd at Buffalo. Congress to be Indicted.
2. Arrangements for State Funeral.
3. Grief in Many Lands.
4. Griefs at the Churches Yesterday.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Memorial services in Pasadena churches, Rev. Robert J. Burdette's sermon on the assassination of McKinley.... San Diego cannot bear the loss of the

black with scarlet stripes and pink braided cap. The other members of the Cabinet, in the city. Secretary Long, Atty.-Gen. Knox, Postmaster General Smith, the close confidants





# Bishop's California Fruit Wafers

Are going to add fame to Southern California Kings and Queens and the fair women every land and clime will sing the praises of *Bishop's California Fruit Wafers*.

Absolutely beyond question the finest and daintiest pure fruit confection you've ever had the opportunity to eat. The fruits are orange, guava, and strawberry. Handsomely packed in a box emblematical of the President's seal. Los Angeles. Price 35 cents. All the principal dealers in high-class confections will sell.

## BISHOP AND COMPANY

CANDY—PRESERVES—JELLIES—CRACKERS.



**BREAD** is the "Staff of Life" only when a builder of men.

To be the builder of men, the nourishing, building properties are necessary.

### Capitol Flour

has a large percentage of all the nourishing properties—makes a most nutritious bread.

At your grocers. Every sack guaranteed  
CAPITOL MILLING CO.

### A Breakfast

isn't half a breakfast without a cup of coffee.

You're only drinking half-way coffee unless your cup is filled with

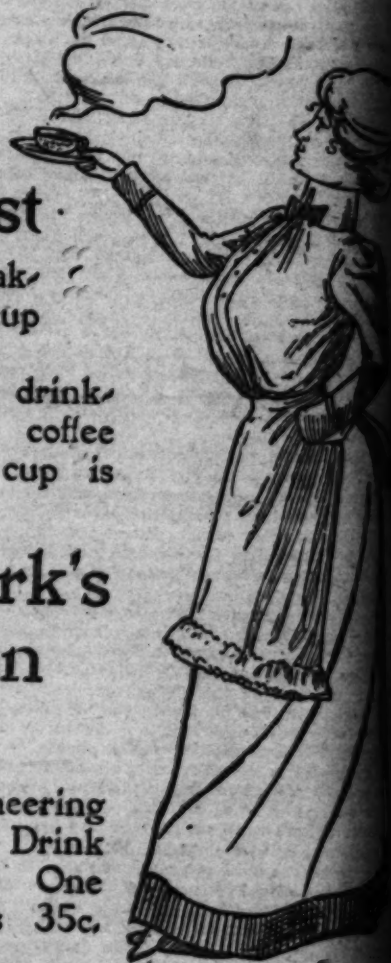
### Newmark's Hawaiian Blend.

Have a rich, cheering cup of coffee. Drink Hawaiian Blend. One pound packages 35c. All grocers.

Imported, roasted and packed by

NEWMARK BROS.,

LOS ANGELES



TH YEAR.

THEATERS—

RPHEUM—Tonight  
The Great Power  
La Valle

Nine Big  
New Acts

OROSCO'S BUR

Mr. Daniel Fra

"THE MA

Notice. As a mark of respect  
not to be open on Thursday, Sept. 1

OS ANGELES T

THREE NIGHTS ONLY  
SATURDAY MATINEE

Annie Russell in R

presented by Miss Russell for six

ICES—First 25 rows lower \$

sec. 75c and 50c. Gallery

MUSEMENTS AND

HUTES PARK—

NEW—FREE MUSEUM

MISS JENNIE L

THE BOKERIAN

CAPT. POWELL

THE CABARET

SUPERS MOVIE

LEONARD MUSIC. 3000 ELECT

minions to Grounds 10 Cents. Ch

STRICT FARM—

One Hundred

The best and largest stock of

silver free in all parts of the United

page catalogue mailed for 2-cent

IG" CURIO STORE, Cor. 4th

Van Nuys and Westminster

PERB ROUTES OF T

THE DENVER & I

The Rio G

Scenic R

Fullman Palace and

To Denver, C

only. \* Saturdays only.

TIME TABLE

Trains Leave Los Angeles—

8:30 am Santa Fe

9:15 am Redondo Ky

10:15 am Santa Fe

11:30 am Santa Fe

12:30 pm Redondo Ky

1:30 pm Santa Fe

2:30 pm Redondo Ky

3:45 pm Santa Fe

4:45 pm Redondo Ky

5:45 pm Santa Fe

6:45 pm Redondo Ky

7:45 pm Santa Fe

8:45 pm Redondo Ky

9:45 pm Santa Fe

10:45 pm Redondo Ky

11:45 pm Santa Fe

12:45 am Redondo Ky

1:45 am Santa Fe

2:45 am Redondo Ky

3:45 am Santa Fe

4:45 am Redondo Ky

5:45 am Santa Fe

6:45 am Redondo Ky

7:45 am Santa Fe

8:45 am Redondo Ky

9:45 am Santa Fe